



REPORT
ON THE
Public Health Administration
of Burma

FOR THE YEAR 1931



Rangoon .

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REPORT

ON THE

Public Health Administration of Burma

For the Year 1931.

SECTION I.

Meteorology.

1. The following short account of the rainfall in Burma, during the monsoon period May to October 1931, has been furnished by the Meteorologist, Calcutta :—

“The total rainfall for the month of May was in slight defect over the whole area. In June it was in moderate defect in Arakan, in slight defect in Tenasserim and nearly normal elsewhere. In July rainfall was normal in Irrawaddy and Pegu divisions, in slight excess in Arakan and in slight defect in the Inland and Tenasserim divisions. In August rainfall was in moderate excess, except in the Inland divisions where it was in slight defect. In September it was in moderate defect in Tenasserim, in slight excess in the Inland divisions and nearly normal elsewhere. In October rainfall was normal in Tenasserim, in slight excess in Irrawaddy and Pegu and in slight defect in the other two divisions. On the whole the total rainfall during the monsoon period was normal in Arakan, Irrawaddy and Pegu and in slight defect in the Inland and Tenasserim divisions.”

Departure expressed as Percentage of the Normal Rainfall.

Divisions.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sep- tember.	October.	Monsoon Season 1931.
Arakan ...	- 18	- 34	+ 20	+ 26	- 7	- 10	+ 1
Irrawaddy and Pegu.	- 28	- 7	0	+ 27	+ 3	+ 20	+ 3
Tenasserim ...	- 28	- 18	- 24	+ 26	- 32	- 1	- 11
Inland ...	- 26	- 10	- 21	- 9	+ 18	- 14	- 9

SECTIONS II to IV.

The European Army, Indian Army and Jails, respectively, are no longer dealt with in this report.

SECTION V.

General Population and Vital Statistics.

2. Area and Population—The total area under regular registration was 114,873 square miles and the population of that area, as computed at the census of 1931, was 12,102,290. This is an increase of 1,279,672 over the figure obtained at the census of 1921.

The gain by the excess of births over deaths registered in the ten-year period was 715,458 and by the excess of immigrants over emigrants 480,869. These two sources of increase together total 1,196,327. There is thus a balance of 83,345 which is accounted for by uncontrolled immigration through land routes and by unregistered births. The percentage of increase in the population under registration during the decade was 11.82, that of rural areas being 11.74 and that of the towns 12.43.

The returns of some of the backward districts where registration is not sufficiently accurate to be included in the main statements, including those in which registration by tally sticks is in force, are shown in Statement II (a). These returns relate to a population of 2,554,716 and an area of 116,562 square miles. A map of Burma showing these backward areas is appended.

3. Immigrants and Emigrants—

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.
1930 ...	368,590	399,276
1931 ...	309,426	367,121
Decrease compared with 1930.	- 59,164	- 32,155

The heavy fall in the number of immigrants is ascribed to the trade depression that existed throughout the year, and to the unsettled conditions arising from the rebellion. There were no immigrants or emigrants from the port of Bassein. In all the other six ports there was an excess of emigrants over immigrants. As usual the vast majority of immigrants, *viz.* 271,368 entered the Province through Rangoon; and of the 317,992 emigrants from that port, 288,696 were bound for Indian ports.

4. Cost of Rice.—The average cost of a basket of rice weighing 75 lbs. was Rs. 2-9-0 compared with Rs. 5 in 1928, Rs. 4-11-0 in 1929 and Rs. 4 in 1930. The highest prices in the year were during the months of January, August and September when the average was Rs. 2-13-0 while the lowest price of Rs. 2-2-0 was obtained in the month of June. The highest average local price, *viz.*, Rs. 3-10 was in Kyaukpyu district and the lowest, *viz.* Rs. 1-14, was in Tavoy district. A decrease in price was reported from all districts except Kyaukpyu, where there was an increase of two annas over the price of 1930. There is nothing to show that the death-rate and the price of rice bear any relation to each other.

5. Vital Statistics in Railway Limits.—In a railway population of 11,563 living outside municipal and notified areas, 179 births and 91 deaths were registered, the rates being 15·48 and 7·87 respectively, as against 12·01 and 7·92 the corresponding rates in the previous year. The highest mortality was recorded in the Northern Shan States and the lowest in Meiktila district. Yamèthin district which has the largest railway population of 1,801 recorded a birth-rate of 12·77 and death-rate of 3·33.

6. Inspection of Birth and Death Registers.—Out of a total of 28,889 villages and towns in which vital statistics are registered, the records were inspected by the Public Health staff in 11,705, a figure which compares with 12,828 in 1930. The number of entries verified totalled 437,577 against 490,120 in the previous year. District Officers visited 5,875 villages and towns and verified 86,604 entries, as compared with 81,324 last year. The following districts were those in which the *largest amount of verification* of vital statistics was carried out, the numbers following the names referring to the actual number of entries verified in the register. Shwebo (26,987), Akyab (26,478), Pakôkku (22,729), Lower Chindwin (18,462), Henzada (18,181), Prome (17,726), Sagaing (16,696) and Myaungmya (15,271). *Very few entries were verified in* Thatôn (952), Sandoway (2,048), Tharrawaddy (4,681), Toungoo (4,940), Insein (5,116), Thayetmyo (5,514) and Mandalay (5,842). Owing to the unsettled conditions in some of the districts the health staff could not visit as many villages as they did in previous years.

In Yamèthin, Myaungmya and Pyapôn a large number of omissions were detected. It is stated that in Myingyan and Pyapôn districts the Public Health staff, when inspecting a village, first verified whether its birth-rate was up to a certain standard and then undertook a house-to-house inspection if it were not so. In Pyinmana as a result of a house-to-house inspection conducted on the suggestion of this Department, 112 omissions of births were detected by the town vaccinator, of which 95 were found to be within ten days of birth, and 17 from one month to one year. A prosecution was instituted in the 17 cases.

There were 7,897 prosecutions in the Province of parents and guardians for neglecting to report births and deaths and fines ranging from four annas to ten rupees were imposed in 4,407 cases. The number of headmen prosecuted for slackness in registration work was 190, of whom 40 were fined from Re. 1 to Rs. 50, 149 were warned and the remaining 1 case was pending at the end of the year.

Statement
II (a).

7. Registration of Vital Statistics in Backward Tracts.—Registration of births and deaths, by means of coloured sticks or by notched bamboo splits, is in force in the Arakan Hill Tracts, Chin Hills and in some parts of the Northern Shan States. An increased number of registrations was recorded this year in the Chin Hills and the Arakan Hill Tracts. The District Health Officer, Arakan Hill Tracts, points out that it is difficult to expect better results until the illiterate registrars are superseded by literate men and until better means of communication are established.

Some of the annual reports from districts query the usefulness of registration in the remote village-tracts. It has been suggested that registration should be limited to the headquarters of townships and that it should be extended to the other parts as conditions of literacy and communications improve. The suggestion is not considered sound, as although the statistics may be imperfect, yet some progress is being made. If registration were now dropped in these remote districts for some considerable time it would result in the spade work having to be started all over again.

The returns from the Upper Chindwin, Salween, Bhamo, Myitkyina and the Shan States, which are not sufficiently accurate to be included in the main statements, together with the returns from the backward tracts where the tally system is in force, are published in Statement II (a).

8. Comparison of Burma Vital Statistics with those of the other Provinces.—The following statement compares the birth, death and infant mortality rates of Burma with those of the other Provinces :—

Provinces.	Birth rate.	Death rate.	Infant Mortality rate.
Assam	28·13	18·68	152·86
Bengal	27·82	22·31	174·00
Central Provinces	44·27	35·50	261·16
Madras	35·54	23·72	186·43
Bombay	36·08	23·82	161·64
Punjab	42·72	25·97	178·26
North-Western Frontier Province	30·73	20·25	128·39
United Provinces	35·60	26·97	179·07
Bihar and Orissa	33·9	26·6	143·6
Burma	26·53	17·36	190·86

The birth (26·53) and death (17·36) rates of Burma are the lowest, while its infant mortality figure (190·86) is the second highest, being exceeded only by the Central Provinces. As in 1930, the highest birth (44·27), death (35·50) and infant mortality (261·16) rates are recorded in the Central Provinces.

9. Provincial Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates—

Statements I, II, III, IV, IV(a), V, VI-A, VI-B and VI-B(a).

1931.	Rural.	Urban.	Provincial.
Birth rate	26·11	29·67	26·53
Death rate	15·87	28·65	17·36
Infant mortality rate ...	177·89	277·45	190·86

BIRTH RATE (26·53).—The increased population figures given in the 1931 census have been taken throughout this report for the purpose of calculating rates based on population. Consequently, there has been a drop of 2·34 in the provincial birth-rate when compared with last year. Actually there has been an increase of 8,588 in the recorded number of births.

With the exception of Tavoy, all the other districts record an excess of male over female births, and the number of male births per 100, female births in the Province has been 105.

DEATH RATE (17·36).—The year must be considered as comparatively healthy, there being 15,219 fewer deaths when compared with 1930. Mortality was less under all disease groups except under “respiratory diseases” and “injuries”. The largest number of deaths was recorded in the month of December and the smallest in the month of May. By classes, the death-rate was highest among Buddhists and lowest among Christians. The Province as a whole had a unique freedom from fatal epidemic diseases as in the previous year.

The **VITAL INDEX** of the Province ($\frac{\text{births} \times 100}{\text{deaths}}$) was 152·80 as compared with 131·59, the average for the last ten years.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (190·86).—The rate which is the lowest since 1926, showed a drop of 11·40 when compared with last year. Deaths under one year constituted about 29 per cent. of the total deaths. Of the total infant deaths 13·91 per cent. occurred within one week of birth, 11·63 per cent. over one week and not exceeding one month, 56·26 per cent. over one month and not exceeding six months and 18·20 per cent. over six months and not exceeding one year. For every 100 female infant deaths there were 119 male infant deaths.

10. Registration of Vital Statistics in Rural Areas.—

As there had been a number of complaints that village headmen, although entering occurrences in the books of counterfoils, often forgot or failed to enter them in the registers, trifoil books were reintroduced in the rural areas during the year, without at the same time dispensing with the registers which are very useful for the speedy verification of births and deaths.

Many headmen have no idea why births and deaths should be registered, nor do they know what use is made of the foils after they transmit them to the police station or to the township office. A paragraph has therefore been inserted in the Burma Headman's Manual explaining the importance of correct registration of vital statistics and of the immediate notification of infectious diseases.

Statement
VI-A.

11. Birth Rate (Rural) (26'11).—Though the rate shows a decrease of 2'39 when compared with last year, this fall is more apparent than real, as the 1931 census on which this year's figures are calculated showed an increase in population of 1,123,810. Actually there was an increase of 6,471 in the recorded number of births compared with the year 1930. Out of 13 districts which record rates lower than the provincial mean, 10 are in Lower Burma. This is partly to be ascribed to the predominance of celibate immigrant labour in Lower compared to Upper Burma. For example males exceed females in Lower rural Burma by 129,555. In Upper rural Burma females exceed males by 135,499.

Particularly high rates have been recorded from the following eight districts :—

TAVOY (41'25).—The rate shows a drop of 9'71 when compared with last year.

LOWER CHINDWIN (37'09).—The district records its highest birth-rate since 1924. Over 425 omissions of birth were detected during the year and their inclusion in the returns has contributed to this improvement. The District Health Officer remarks :—“Most of the villages from which omissions are reported are very small and I am slow to believe that the headmen do not become aware of these events even if they are not reported by the household.” On this, the Deputy Commissioner remarks that in many cases births occur in temporary huts or encampments erected in the harvesting area and unless reported to the *thugyi* he has little chance of noting the birth.

SHWEBO (36'98).—There has been an increase of 1,889 births when compared with 1930. All the townships have recorded an increase except Kyunhla, which reported 851 births against 1,038 in the previous year. The District Health Officer points out :—“One headman was suspended for a year, while five others were punished with fines varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 for neglect of duties in this connection and it is

hoped that these actions will have a salutary and deterrent effect on others and will lead to better regard of rules and more improvement in registration in the following years." On the other hand headmen who have carried out their registration duties satisfactorily have been rewarded. The Deputy Commissioner in this district has taken a special interest in registration and this has been of great help towards obtaining accurate figures.

SANDOWAY (36·76).—The number of births recorded during the year is the highest since 1910. An appreciable increase in births has been noticed in Taungup and Gwa townships. The Public Health staff and the township officers have checked an increased number of births this year.

KYAUKSÈ (35·39).—The district was free of epidemics and recorded a slightly increased birth and a decreased death rate.

MEIKTILA (34·81).—Progressive improvement has taken place in the registration of births for the last four years. In 1930 the *ywagaungs* of distant sub-villages were entrusted with birth, death and vaccination registers with a view to improving the registration. Rewards were recommended for headmen who took a keen interest in public health matters.

MERGUI (34·71).—There is a drop of 12·11 when compared with last year which may be ascribed to omissions in registration. The District Health Officer reports :—" I have paid much attention to the detection of such errors and the executive officers have helped considerably by punishing all proved offenders. There is still room for much improvement especially in the groups of scattered hamlets which constitute village-tracts. In many of these village-tracts villagers live in remote huts several miles distant from the *thugyi*. A birth is notified to the *ywagaung* who either forgets or fails to report the matter to the *thugyi*. This is specially liable to occur during the monsoon, and when the cultivation and harvesting of crops is in progress. During the monsoon the family concerned is usually isolated by weather conditions and later on they will not leave their *kwins* in case the crops are damaged or stolen."

YAMÈTHIN (34·10).—In certain village-tracts in Pyinmana and Lewé townships where there are postal facilities, the headmen were provided with stamped envelopes so that the returns might reach the township office quickly. The number of births recorded was the highest for the past twenty years. It is hoped to extend this postal system of reporting to further rural areas in the Province. The results in Yamèthin are certainly encouraging.

Following the appointment of full-time District Health Officers in 1930 for Akyab, Myaungmya and Pyapôn, there has been a marked improvement in the registration of births in these three districts. This is seen in the following table :—

Year.	Akyab.		Myaungmya.		Pyapôn.	
	No. of births recorded.	Omissions detected by P.H. staff.	No of births recorded.	Omissions detected by P.H. staff.	No. of births recorded.	Omissions detected by P.H. staff.
1929	13,495	Nil	7,470	Nil	6,853	17
1930	12,794	76	9,569	363	7,108	110
1931	16,643	172	11,242	737	7,474	386

Very low rates have been returned from the following seven districts :—

THATÔN (14·98).—With an increase in the number of omissions detected from 66 in 1930 to 106 in 1931, there has been a slight improvement in the recorded number of births, but the persistently low birth and death rates in this district indicate that registration is still far from satisfactory.

BASSEIN (15·74).—The rate returned is the lowest for the past twenty years. Compared with last year, eight out of twelve police circles showed a decrease in the number of births registered. They are Kothein, Thinbawkyin, Ngaputaw, Pyinkayaing, Ngathaingyaung, Yegyi, Athok and Ahtaung. The Deputy Commissioner has now taken up the question of special rewards for those headmen who do satisfactory work in registration, and good results, similar to those in Shwebo, are hoped for. The low birth-rate and death-rate are mainly due to unsatisfactory registration. A whole-time Health Officer in the district is very desirable.

TOUNGOO (16·89).—There is a decrease of 2·30 in the rate when compared with 1930.

MAUBIN (17·53).—The figures returned indicate a slight improvement in Maubin and Yandoon townships which are the nearest to headquarters.

THAYETMYO (17·95).—The returns of this district show a decrease of 3,012 births and 2,953 deaths when compared with last year. This is attributed to the destruction of the headmen's records during the rebellion. To quote one instance, the Township Officer, Mindon, has reported that no counterfoils were received during the months of August and September 1931, as the township had been disturbed by rebels. This township consists of 107 village-tracts with a population according to the 1921 census of 36,082.

MAGWE (20'26).—Excepting Myothit, Natmauk and Yenangyaung, the returns of the other townships show a fall from last year's figures.

THARRAWADDY (20'37).—About 2,596 fewer births were recorded during the year. On account of the rebellion there were wholesale omissions to report as well as to register the events. In some cases the registers were burnt by the rebels, and in others the headmen and the villagers had to leave their villages to stay in towns.

12. Birth Rate (Urban) (29'67)—

Statement
VI-B

Year.	Number of births in towns.	Rate.
1926 ...	35,855	28·75
1927 ...	34,902	27·98
1928 ...	36,770	29·33
1929 ...	39,615	31·60
1930 ...	39,707	31·67
Quinquennial mean		29·87
1931 ...	41,824	29·67

Although there is an increase in the recorded total of births, the rate, being calculated on the increased census figures of 1931, has gone down by 2'00. In each of the nine years previous to 1931 the urban figures showed an excess of deaths over births, which would naturally lead to the inference that the urban population was decreasing; but there was actually an increase in the urban population of 155,862 during that period. This increase can to a certain extent be accounted for by the migration of people from the rural areas into towns, but defective registration of births has, no doubt, played a big part in producing such deceptive figures. Slow but steady improvement in the recorded number of births is seen in the above table. Speaking generally, it seems that registration of vital statistics has, of late, received greater attention from municipal and from town committees.

The highest rates were recorded in the following towns :—

SHWEBO (54'76).—It is stated that the two municipal midwives who, contrary to the general practice in the Province, attend the majority of births in the town, are not paid unless they attach a birth certificate for each birth that they attend.

MANDALAY (50'84).—It is interesting to note that in spite of the excess of 1,658 births over deaths during the last ten years, there has been a decrease in the population by 985 during that period.

KAWKAREIK (45·93).—Registration of vital statistics is being done efficiently. The area of the town is small and the whole-time registrar of births and deaths was able to conduct regular periodical house-to-house inspections.

MYINMU (43·97).—The number of births recorded during the year is the highest since the inception of the town committee in 1923, the increase over last year being 54.

YE-U (41·72).—The sudden drop in the rate when compared with last year's figure of 59·81 is due to the fact that the 1931 census population (3,739), on which the rate is calculated, shows a great increase (+997) over the 1921 figure.

MÔNYWA (40·09).—There was an increase of 82 births over last year. This improvement was not the result of better registration by the parents but is ascribed to detection by the Public Health staff of as many as 77 omissions of births and to their subsequent inclusion in the returns. Under new arrangements, the number of registrars has been increased from 2 to 15, thereby ensuring closer contact between the registrars and the people.

SAGAING (38·37).—In order to improve the registration of vital statistics the municipal committee has, during the year, adopted the latest model bye-laws on the subject.

YENANGYAUNG (37·93).—The number of births is the highest since 1910.

Very low rates have been returned from Chauk (6·08), Insein (14·94), Kamayut (18·19), Letpadan (18·50) and Akyab (18·72). The preponderance of males over females in these towns is probably a contributory factor towards the low rates returned.

CHAUK (6·08).—These figures point to the registration of births having been wholly neglected in this town. The President, Town Committee, has been informed of the measures necessary for efficient registration and an immediate improvement is imperative.

INSEIN (14·94).—There is a big drop in the rate which is partly accounted for by the increased 1931 census figure. The figure of 14·94 shows, however, that registration is certainly defective. The Public Health Inspector should be asked to check the ward headmen's registers monthly against the results of a house-to-house inspection.

KAMAYUT (18·19).—This is a growing suburban town. Here also house-to-house inspection has been recommended to the town committee.

LETPADAN (18·50).—The number of registered births has gone down by 56 and the population has, according to the recent census, increased by 2,259. The municipal committee would do well to

enquire into and, if necessary, to revise their bye-laws and then to have them energetically enforced.

AKYAB (18'72).—The number of males is more than three times the number of females in the town. The current year's rate is the highest since 1910 and under the circumstances is satisfactory.

13. **Still Births.**—There were 2,582 still births in urban and 1,750 in rural areas, giving a ratio of 6'17 and 0'63 per hundred live births respectively.

Maternal Deaths.—There were 435 deaths from child birth in towns during the year giving a ratio of 10'40 per thousand registered births as against 9'54 last year. The highest rates were recorded in Thingangyun (42'68), Pegu, (26'86), Pakôkku (26'01), Nattalin (25'86), Chauk (25'64), Myaungmya (25'42), Môngywa (25'40), Kyaikto (25'13), Nyaunglebin (22'56), Tharrawaddy (22'47) and Syriam (21'54).

Statement
VIB (a).

14. **Death Rate (Rural)** (15'87).—The provincial rural death rate shows a decrease of 3'34 when compared with last year and 2'97 when compared with the five-year mean. Excepting Kyaukpyu, Lower Chindwin and Mandalay all the other districts record rates below their mean figures for the last five years.

Statement
VIA.

High rates have been returned from the following districts :—

KYAUKSÈ (31'40).—The rate has come down from 43'64 in 1929 to 34'52 in 1930 and to 31'40 in the year under report. There has been an improvement under deaths from "fevers."

LOWER CHINDWIN (27'97).—The district records the same total of deaths as last year. Deaths shown under "respiratory diseases" have increased from 105 in 1929 and 80 in 1930 to 1,117 this year. Misclassification by headmen of the causes of death has certainly led to these unusual figures.

SHWEBO (25'52).—About 2,116 fewer deaths were recorded during the year. Improvement was noticed under all the causes except "injuries", the mortality under this head remaining the same as last year.

MANDALAY (23'68).—As in 1930, Patheingyi township had the highest death-rate (37'5) in the district. This mortality was specially enquired into and was reported to be due to malaria. The investigating officer states that its two periods of maximum intensity coincide with the cultivation and harvest of paddy, when the villagers, though suffering from malaria, go on with their work in scanty wear, get attacks and relapses and ultimately succumb. Another feature noticed was the undue proportion of people above 55 and children under 5 in most villages, the adults having probably been attracted to Mandalay and other business centres.

MEIKTILA (23'05).—A decrease is noticed in the number of deaths on account of the absence of any severe epidemic disease.

PAKÔKKU (22'74).—There is a decrease of 2,313 deaths as compared with those of 1930. The decrease which was noticed mainly under "fevers" is ascribed to the lesser incidence of malaria during the year.

MINBU (22'06).—The number of deaths during the year shows a decided fall. All the police circles except Ngape record less deaths.

Very low rates have been returned from Thaton (7'84), Bassein (8'69), Thayetmyo (9'81), Maubin (10'34), Henzada (10'50), Toungoo (11'34), Tharrawaddy (11'51) and Magwe (11'95) districts. No reliance can be placed on the figures returned from Thayetmyo and Tharrawaddy districts as, on account of the rebellion, there were numerous omissions to report and register deaths in those areas, but the same cannot be said of the other districts which were comparatively quiet. Their low death-rates along with their low birth-rates indicate slackness in registration.

15. Death Rate (Urban) (28'65).—This year's rate shows a decrease of 4'47 when compared with last year and 8'23 when compared with the five-year mean. Taking the specific causes of deaths there has been a decrease under each disease except under "respiratory diseases".

High rates were recorded from the following towns :—

SHWEBO (52'45).—The town has recorded an increasing death-rate for the last two years. Deaths from "fevers" have increased by 170 per cent. when compared with 1928 and deaths under "all other causes" have increased by 30 per cent. during the same period.

MÔNYWA (51'57).—Of the 557 deaths during the year 73 were due to plague. The town also recorded a very high infant mortality rate, which is dealt with in the infant mortality section of this report. This high infant mortality largely contributes to the unenviable notoriety of Mônywa with its second highest death-rate in the Province.

PROME (43'05).—There was an increase of deaths under "injuries" which accounted for 151 deaths this year. The Health Officer computes that if the number of deaths which occur among individuals who do not normally reside in the town were excluded from calculation, the death-rate would have fallen to 37'75.

THAYETMYO (41'92).—The population of Thayetmyo has, according to the recent census, decreased by 1,489 and consequently the death-rate which is worked out on the new population has shown an increase of 8'02.

PAUNGDE (41'32).—A severe outbreak of plague raged in this town in the first three months of the year causing 102 deaths. After a good deal of correspondence and delay, the municipal committee has now appointed a whole-time Health Officer.

MANDALAY (40'61).—The fall in the number of deaths as compared with the previous three years was due not only to a low plague mortality but also to a fall under the heads of "fevers" and "all other causes" and to a less extent under "dysentery and diarrhoea" and "respiratory diseases". In pleasing contrast to the previous three years, the year under report has shown an excess of 1,514 births over deaths.

KYAUKSÈ (40'53).—In spite of the absence of epidemics, there has been an increase in the death-rate, mainly under "all other causes." The town records a high death-rate from malaria.

SAGAING (40'42).—The number of deaths in the town remained practically the same as last year. The municipal committee resolved to appoint a full-time Health Officer but on account of financial stringency has kept the proposal in abeyance.

MYANAUNG (38'36).—The sanitary condition of the town is deteriorating year by year and plague has become endemic. The committee does not even employ a public health inspector.

PEGU (37'95).—The death-rate for the year has been the lowest since 1916. The abnormal rate of last year was due to the earthquake, and this year the rate has become nearly normal for this town.

Particularly low rates were recorded in the following towns:—

CHAUK (13'80).—The unsatisfactory nature of the returns received from this town has been commented upon in the section of this report dealing with the urban birth-rate. This figure of 13'80 shows that death registration is also defective.

NATTALIN (16'33).—The town vaccinator who does registration should devote greater attention to this part of the work.

KANBE (17'49).—The rate returned is the lowest since the inception of the town committee in 1925.

AKYAB (18'17).—The Health Officer remarks:—"The death-rate during the year is higher than last year. In the absence of any epidemic disease, it is really disheartening to find a check in the steady improvement in the death-rate which has been taking place year by year since 1928". Of the 692 deaths, 425 were shown under "all other causes". This proportion of undifferentiated cases is too large.

MOULMEIN (19'75).—There is no reason to believe that omissions occur in death registration in this town. The figure is satisfactory and the drop is mainly due to a fall in the incidence of smallpox.

16. Infant Mortality Rate (Rural) (177'89)—

Year.		Rate.
1926	...	186'50
1927	...	184'34
1928	...	192'13
1929	...	213'01
1930	...	191'45
Five-year mean		193'43
1931	...	177'89

High rates have been recorded from the following districts :—

SHWEBO (278·76).—This district has had the highest infant mortality rate of the rural areas for the last two years. Mainly as a result of improvement in the registration of births, the infant death-rate has shown a decrease of 59·64.

KYAUKSÈ (262·22).—About 30 per cent. of the total deaths in the district occurred among children under one year of age. High birth, death and infant mortality rates are usually recorded from this area.

MANDALAY (228·40).—With the drop in the general death-rate, the number of infant deaths too has shown a decrease.

SANDOWAY (221·43).—Greater attention has been paid to the registration of vital statistics in the district. There was an increase in the recorded number of births, deaths and infant deaths. When compared with last year there was a small increase of 9·26 in the infant mortality rate.

LOWER CHINDWIN (219·29).—In spite of the fact that deaths under one year of age have increased from 2,637 in 1930 to 3,031 this year, the rate has shown a drop of 17·98 mainly on account of an increase in the recorded number of births. The rate returned is still high. In this connection the District Health Officer remarks:—“Of the total deaths in the district 29 per cent. occurred amongst infants up to one year of age. More than 50 per cent. of the deaths occurred before the age of 10. These figures represent an awful waste of human life. Defective feeding, deficient clothing, ignorance and squalor combine to take a heavy toll of young lives.”

The districts returning low rates are Mergui (84·04), Tavoy (101·99), Amherst (111·63), Thatôn (135·27), Myingyan (144·32), Thayetmyo (146·10), Akyab (148·65) and Magwe (149·09).

17. Infant Mortality Rate (Urban) (277·45).—The urban infant mortality figure shows a rise of 0·95 when compared with last year but a decrease of 24·09 when compared with five-year mean. A decrease in the rate has been recorded in 34 out of the 71 towns in the Province. Ratios below 200 per mille have been returned from 17 towns in Lower Burma and from 2 in Upper Burma. In nearly all towns with a population of 10,000 or more, the rate has been over 200, the exceptions being Letpadan, Syriam, Thatôn, Moulmein, Toungoo, Tavoy and Maymyo. The proportion of infant deaths to total deaths in towns was 29 per cent. and the proportion of male infant deaths to every 100 female was 124.

High rates were recorded from the following towns :—

KAMAYUT (469·70).—This town records a very low birth-rate and inefficient birth registration probably accounts to an appreciable extent

for this high infant death-rate. The two headmen should be instructed to verify whether there are corresponding entries in the birth register whenever deaths of infants are reported to them.

TAUNGDWINGYI (441·94).—The municipal committee has, after the close of the year, resolved to revive the Infant Welfare Society. It is hoped that practical measures will result. The society would be well advised to employ a whole-time health visitor.

PYAWBWE (440·37).—The number of infant deaths has been rising since 1927. The results-system midwife is reported to have attended only 54 out of the 218 births in the town.

CHAUK (423·08).—The birth-rate of the town is absurdly low and hence no reliance can be placed on its infant mortality rate.

MÔNYWA (422·63).—Both the death and infant mortality rates are on the increase. There is an Infant Welfare Society and an up-to-date welfare centre which is run on the right lines. A health visitor was employed in 1931. Much ignorant prejudice has to be overcome before substantial progress can be expected in Mônywa. The municipal committee has not even coopted the Civil Surgeon as a member, not to speak of delegating him any power over its health organisation. It contributes nothing to the Child Welfare Society and its attitude in this matter can only be described as callous and unprogressive.

KYAUKSÈ (402·21).—There was a slight increase in the number of infant deaths and with a slight fall in the recorded number of births, the infant mortality rate increased by 82·91.

MOULMEINGYUN (387·56).—The number of infant deaths is the highest since the inception of the town.

MYANAUNG (387·22).—The general sanitary condition of the town is far from satisfactory and the results-system midwife has conducted only 39 cases out of 266 births in the town. Of the 103 infant deaths 94 are reported to have been due to convulsions, which may mean anything from cerebro-spinal meningitis or tetanus to simple diarrhoea, fever or unsuitable feeding.

Other towns which recorded high rates were Myingyan (385·02), Meiktila (380·12), Myitnge (378·15), Kawkareik (357·62), Maubin (351·35) and Insein (349·67).

The towns recording the lowest rates are Nattalin (94·83), Toungoo (99·84), Sandoway (117·12), Thôngwa (123·64), Tavoy (128·45), Minbya (135·80) and Thatôn (153·42).

Some extracts from the annual reports on urban health are of interest. Thus the HEALTH OFFICER, Akyab (260·48), writes :—“The birth of so many weakly babies, doomed to die in such a short time is a serious problem. With so many sickly, poorly nourished mothers, living under insanitary conditions, puny weakly babies are inevitable.

Although many premature births result from conditions briefly noted above, there is no doubt that a large percentage is due to syphilis. Making every allowance for the well-known effect of chronic malaria causing premature delivery, the large number of still births is undoubted evidence of the widespread prevalence of venereal disease. Tetanus neonatorum was responsible for 18 deaths under one month. It is entirely a preventible disease and is due to dirty midwifery."

The HEALTH OFFICER, Moulmein, (160'86), writes :—" Although we should be proud of our bringing the general death-rate from 33'60 in 1922 to 19'75 this year, yet in the absence of a well marked reduction in the number of still births and deaths among babies, we have not been satisfied with this result. It will be a right step to appoint a lady health visitor, or any female who can impart a little piece of medical science to the ignorant mothers. This will prevent them from having to weep over their dead babies in the cradles."

18. Child Welfare Work.—There was small but definite progress in the amount of child welfare work carried out in the Province during the year.

This work is promoted almost altogether by voluntary infant welfare societies. These societies work under many difficulties which include the scarcity of trained health visitors and a marked reduction of subscriptions owing to the economic slump. Apathy regarding child welfare is not infrequently met with amongst the local bodies and the inhabitants.

In spite of these obstacles, progress has been made. Three new health visitors were employed, making a total of six in the Province. In 13 towns, a health visitor or a nurse is employed to do home visiting and to conduct an infant welfare centre.

The provision of a health visitors' training school is still a principal requirement in the development of child welfare work. Up to now the trained health visitors employed have had to be sent to Delhi for training, at the Lady Reading Health School. The expenses of training have been generously paid for by the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. Until we start to train Burmese health visitors in Rangoon, the supply of qualified workers must remain limited.

Miss N. K. Ross, of the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, continued to work under the control of the Director of Public Health. She visited 15 societies during the year and advised the different committees regarding their work. Her visits have helped towards standardizing child welfare work in the Province.

RANGOON.—The Babies Welcome, Kemmendine, which is conducted by the National Council of Women in Burma, had a progressive year's work. In December 1931, a trained health visitor returned from

Bedford College, London, where she had been sent by the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society for the course of training for public health nurses. She was posted to work at the Babies Welcome.

The work carried out during the year consisted of the home visiting of ante-natal cases, of infants and young children. At the centre, the mothers are taught the principles of mothercraft, and are advised regarding the condition and progress of their children. A sewing class at which the making of infant garments is taught has been started. There were 2,658 attendances at the centre during the year and 8,613 visits were paid to mothers in their homes.

The Rangoon Maternity and Infant Welfare Society catered for maternity work only. During the year 1,470 confinements took place in the Society's four maternity shelters. Two sub-assistant surgeons and eight midwives were employed.

MANDALAY.—The Maternity and Infant Welfare Society continued to do excellent work. A superintendent midwife, nine midwives and one health visitor were employed, but at the end of the year the services of one midwife had to be dispensed with as an economy measure. During the year 954 maternity cases were attended. The popularity of the centre is steadily increasing. Home visits numbering 4,336 were made by the health visitor and there were 3,689 attendances at the centre.

MAYMYO —The Society for the Promotion of Public Health is doing good work and conducts the Lady Innes Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. One health visitor is employed. During the year the society acquired a building in the bazaar area to act as the centre in place of its former quarters. A sub-centre has been opened in the Nyandaw quarter. This arrangement results in there being a centre accessible to a larger area than was formerly the case. The total centre attendances therefore show a satisfactory increase.

Attendances recorded at the two centres numbered 3,158 and the health visitor paid 4,390 visits to mothers and children in their homes. The society's midwife attended 143 confinement cases.

BASSEIN.—The Infant Welfare Society has had a very satisfactory year's work. In September the health visitor having completed her training, commenced her duties. In October the four results-system midwives employed by the municipality were placed under the control of the Infant Welfare Society, which is responsible for supervising their work as well as that of the midwife directly employed by the society. The midwives under the control of the society attended 202 confinements, and in the last four months of the year 1,152 home visits were made by the health visitor. There were 273 attendances at the centre.

MÔNYWA.—The Child Welfare Society employed a trained health visitor from September in place of the two nurses previously employed. She was employed in the home visiting of mothers and children and conducting the society's centre. There is a very great need for child welfare work in Mônywa which has the unenviable distinction of having one of the highest infant mortality rates in the Province. The appointment of a trained health visitor there is a most excellent development. Visits paid to mothers and babies in their homes totalled 3,156 and the attendances were 4,975.

HLEGU TOWNSHIP.—Maternity and child welfare work was conducted by the Rural Health Unit, Hlegu. One nurse and four midwives were employed. The nurse supervised the work of the midwives, carried out routine home visiting of ante-natal cases, infants and young children and was in charge of the infant welfare centres at Hlegu and Dabein. Visits to the homes numbered 4,207 and there were 2,116 attendances at the centres. The midwives conducted 878 confinements.

THAYETMYO.—The Society for the Promotion of Public Health employed a midwife to do infant welfare work and rented a building for use as a centre. The home visiting of ante-natal cases, infants and young children progressed well, 2,623 visits having been made in the year. The work at the centre is developing slowly.

TAUNGGYI.—The Society for the Promotion of Infant Welfare, which has hitherto confined its work to training midwives for work in the Shan States and to doing maternity work in Taunggyi, extended its activities during the year by employing a trained health visitor and commencing real infant welfare work. The health visitor carried out routine home visiting of ante-natal cases, infants and young children. The work of the centre has not yet been developed.

KYAUKSÈ.—The Infant Welfare Society has now commenced a definite programme of child welfare work. A midwife has been employed since March 1931, to do whole-time routine visiting of ante-natal cases, of infants and young children and a satisfactory start has been made with this work.

MOULMEIN.—The Society for the Prevention of Infant Mortality was engaged solely in maternity work. It hopes to extend its activities to include those of infant welfare work proper, when funds permit. During the year four midwives were employed and they attended 735 confinements.

AKYAB.—The Infant and Maternity Welfare Society controlled the work of three midwives and was instrumental in obtaining candidates from Akyab to present themselves for midwifery training.

PROME.—The Maternity and Infant Welfare Society employed a midwife to do maternity work and run an infant welfare centre. At the end of the year the services of this worker were dispensed with owing to lack of funds.

PEGU.—The Society for the Promotion of Infant Welfare employed a nurse to do routine home visiting and to run an infant welfare centre. This work had unfortunately to be discontinued at the end of the year owing to lack of funds and to want of local support.

New societies were started at Meiktila and Toungoo. Each of these employed a midwife to do home visiting of infants. The society at Sandoway was revived during the year.

The societies at Mergui, Thatôn, Yamèthin, Sagaing, Magwe, Minbu, Thôngwa and Shwebo limited their activities to maternity work or arranged for some home visiting to be done by voluntary visitors.

The societies at Bhamo, Katha and Tharrawaddy did not function during the year.

SECTION VI.

History of Chief Diseases.

19. The following statement shows the comparative mortality from the chief diseases in 1931 and the mean of the previous five years :—

Statements II, VI-A, VI-B, and VII to XII.

Disease.	Deaths per 1,000 population.					
	Rural.		Urban.		Combined.	
	Five years' average.	1931.	Five years' average.	1931.	Five years' average.	1931.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cholera	0·44	0·05	0·90	0·02	0·49	0·04
Smallpox	0·14	0·04	0·44	0·04	0·18	0·04
Plague	0·10	0·06	1·64	0·65	0·28	0·13
Fevers	7·49	6·60	4·65	3·36	7·16	6·22
Dysentery and diarrhœa	0·57	0·35	2·53	1·61	0·79	0·50
Respiratory diseases ...	0·27	0·34	7·12	5·93	1·06	0·99
Injuries	0·31	0·32	1·04	1·11	0·40	0·41
All other causes ...	9·52	8·11	18·55	15·92	10·57	9·02
Total	18·84	15·87	36·88	28·65	20·93	17·36

The remarkable freedom of the Province from dangerous epidemic diseases, commented upon in last year's report, continued throughout 1931. The total number of deaths from cholera, smallpox and plague

was 2,598 and was 946 less than in 1930. In fact, it is easily the lowest number on record since 1905, the earliest year for which records are available for all three diseases.

Statements II
and VII and
Chart III.

20. Cholera (Provincial) (0·04).—With the exception of Akyab district, where cholera broke out in epidemic form and deaths were reported from the month of April to the end of the year, all the other districts recorded only sporadic deaths, mostly in the four months April to July. Six districts in Lower Burma and 9 districts in Upper Burma reported no mortality from this cause. The result is that the provincial death rate for cholera is the lowest on record.

Statement
VI-A and
Chart II.

21. Cholera (Rural) (0·05).—A general absence of this fatal epidemic disease characterised the year 1931. The rate recorded was the lowest on record. There was a drop of 0·01 when compared with 1930 and 0·39 when compared with the five-year mean. The disease broke out in epidemic form in Akyab district only which recorded 477 out of the 499 deaths which occurred in all the rural areas.

AKYAB (0·80).—The disease principally affected Maungdaw township especially its northern part which is separated from Bengal by the river Naaf. It started in the month of April and the first cases were imported from Chittagong district by sampanwallas. Then the infection spread to Bawli Bazaar area, which, being one of the chief market places, formed a distributing centre for the disease. The District Health Officer remarks:—“It is my experience in the district, that during epidemic years, the curve of cholera incidence starts about the month of December, rises steadily to the month of April, with a few showers of rain in May suddenly reaches a peak, and when the heavy monsoon sets in in June, declines abruptly. But the present season is a departure from the normal. The first cases were reported only towards the end of the month of April.” Difficulty was experienced in getting a satisfactory number of inoculations done as the people in Maungdaw township, being mostly Chittagonian Mohamedans, did not allow their womenfolk to get themselves inoculated. The Deputy Commissioner remarks:—“The Public Health Department did its best to stamp the disease out, but the Department was handicapped for lack of facility in touring about the affected areas.” In all 8,780 inoculations were performed.

Of the other districts which recorded mortality from cholera Myaungmya, Maubin, Pyapôn and Myingyan reported four deaths each, Hanthawaddy and Thatôn two deaths each, and Sandoway and Bassein one death each.

Statement
VI-B and
Chart II.

22. Cholera (Urban) (0·02).—Only 35 cholera deaths have been recorded from all the towns and the rate is the lowest on record. It shows a decrease of 0·08 when compared with last year and 0·88 when

compared with the five-year mean. The number of towns affected was 11 of which 6 had one death each. The other five towns where more deaths have occurred are :—

WAKÈMA (0'32).—This is a riverine station and a trade centre and was never free from cholera up to 1929, but since 1930 this town has been spared an epidemic. There were 4 attacks with 3 deaths during the year, of which one was imported from an outlying village for treatment in the hospital. The number of people inoculated against cholera was 307, against 466 in 1930 and 2,914 in 1929.

MYINGYAN (0'24).—Here the outbreak, limited to six deaths, started in June but was soon brought under control.

PAKÔKKU (0'09).—Two attacks and two deaths were recorded in the month of July.

MANDALAY (0'05).—Sporadic cases occurred in the hot months from March to July, causing 14 attacks and 8 deaths.

RANGOON (0'02).—There were 16 cases of cholera with 10 deaths, of which 3 cases with 2 deaths were ascertained to have been imported. Among 8 of the 16 cases which were treated in the contagious diseases hospital, there were only 2 deaths ; all the other 8 cases which were treated at their homes ended fatally.

23. Anti-cholera Inoculations.—The willingness of people to be inoculated against cholera usually depends on the presence of an epidemic. Therefore in a non-epidemic year like 1931 the number of inoculations largely decreased. Only 20,751 people were protected by this measure, of whom 15,175 were in the rural areas and 5,576 in towns, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 40,052, 30,198 and 9,854 respectively. More than half the inoculations performed in the rural areas, were done in Akyab district. In Moulmeingyun town where outbreaks of cholera occur annually, about 1,394 inoculations were performed at the beginning of the year as a prophylactic measure and the town was fortunately free from cholera. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Moulmeingyun, writes:—“The Public Health Inspector and myself went round the town and gave inoculation to the people in their homes by gradual persuasion and by demonstrations. At first the Andhra coolies were inoculated as they were more prone to disease on account of their insanitary and poor living. Cholera inoculation is getting popular in this town and the people themselves come forward and make demands for inoculation before the outbreak of cholera epidemic. The result is satisfactory, as none amongst the inoculated persons contracted the disease.”

24. Smallpox (Provincial) (0'04).—The rate is the lowest since 1916. The districts of Akyab, Myingyan and Sagaing between them had 398 out of 490 deaths in the Province. The disease was most

Statements II
and VIII and
Chart III.

prevalent in the months of April, May and July. Of the total deaths 5·25 per cent. were among children under one year and 16·73 per cent. were among children over one year but below ten years.

Statement
VI-A and
Chart II.

25. Smallpox (Rural) (0·04).—The rate for 1931 is the lowest since 1918. Compared with last year there is a decrease of 0·03 and compared with the five-year mean a decrease of 0·10. Deaths have been recorded in 10 districts as against 18 last year.

Relatively high rates have been recorded from the following districts :—

Year.	Deaths from smallpox.	Maungdaw township. From the marginal figures it will be seen that deaths from smallpox are declining steadily, but no permanent improvement in the figures can be hoped for until vaccination is made compulsory for all Chittagonian immigrants entering the district by the land routes.
1928	... 460	
1929	... 531	
1930	... 311	
1931	... 197	

SAGAING (0·27).—Ngazun and Tada-u townships have, between them, recorded 268 attacks and 76 deaths out of 323 attacks and 85 deaths, which occurred in the whole district. In all 34 villages were affected. In spite of the yearly occurrence of smallpox, this District Council persistently refuses to extend the Vaccination Acts to its area. It is one of the three remaining District Councils which adopt this foolhardy policy and each year the people in the district pay the penalty.

MYINGYAN (0·26).—The areas affected were Sameikkon, Kanna, Natogyi and Taungtha townships.

MANDALAY (0·05).—The epidemic broke out at the end of the year, largely in Amarapura township, but most of the cases were not of a severe type. There were only 9 deaths. Every endeavour was made to have the patients segregated and a campaign of mass vaccination was also started.

HENZADA (0·04).—It is reported that 40 attacks with 20 deaths occurred in 13 villages during the year.

The other districts registering deaths from small-pox are Bassein (0·01), Meiktila (0·01), Lower Chindwin (0·01), Pegu and Insein.

SOUTHERN SHAN STATES.—Smallpox was said to be prevalent in the areas 5 and 6 days journey east of Kēngtūng. Vaccinators were sent out to the places and the disease did not spread towards Kēngtūng.

Statement
VI-B and
Chart II.

26. Smallpox (Urban) (0·04).—This year's rate is the lowest since 1915 and shows an improvement of 0·12 over last year and 0·40 over the five years' mean. Deaths have been reported from the following 8 towns but the disease occurred nowhere in epidemic form :—

SHWEGYIN (0·34).—One death each was reported in the months of June and July. Thereupon vaccination was pushed in the infected quarters and the disease subsided.

NYAUNGLEBIN (0·26).—The town was free last year but 2 deaths were recorded in the months of April and May this year.

MANDALAY (0·16).—There were 43 attacks and 24 deaths during the year, compared with 23 attacks and 12 deaths during the preceding year. The quarters chiefly infected were Aungnanyektha, Yatanabonmi, Maha-aungmye and Shwebonshein, all contiguous. The outbreak might have taken a more serious turn but for the prompt preventive measures taken by the health staff.

RANGOON (0·05).—The total number of cases reported during the year was 82 of which 20 ended fatally. The largest number of cases was recorded in the month of December and this, as became known subsequently, was the precursor of an epidemic in the subsequent year. In 1930 there were 52 cases with 15 deaths.

KYAUKSE (0·14), PEGU (0·05), MYINGYAN (0·04) and MOULMEIN (0·02) recorded one death each.

27. Smallpox cases treated in hospitals.—Of the 82 cases of smallpox treated in hospitals during the year, 70 were in the contagious diseases hospitals at Rangoon, Bassein and Moulmein and 12 were in isolation wards in the civil hospitals at Pyapôn and Myaungmya. It is reported that of the total number, 52 had marks of vaccination, 3 showed no marks although it was claimed that vaccination had been successful, and 27 were unvaccinated. Nine deaths occurred among the 27 unvaccinated cases giving a mortality rate of 33·33 per cent., while only two deaths occurred among the 55 cases reported to be vaccinated, giving a mortality rate of 3·64 per cent.

28. Plague (Provincial) (0·13).—The death-rate from plague shows a drop of 0·05 when compared with last year and 0·15 when compared with the five-year mean. The rate is the lowest since the disease was introduced into Burma in 1905. The majority of cases occurred in December, January and February. As usual the Arakan division and the districts of Tavoy and Mergui were free. In addition to these, this year, the districts of Myaungmya, Pyapôn, Kyaukse and Shwebo have reported no deaths.

Statements II
and XII
and Chart
III.

29. Plague (Rural) (0·06).—The death-rate from plague in the rural areas has shown a slight increase (+0·01) when compared with last year, but a decrease (−0·04) when compared with the five-year mean. Eighteen districts report deaths from this disease.

Statement
VI-A and
Chart II.

High rates have been returned from the following districts :—

MYINGYAN (0·34).—Here the outbreak was a continuation of that of the previous year and caused 149 deaths. With the exception of Nyaung-U and Kyaukpadaung, all the townships were affected, most

deaths occurring in Natogyi township. Anti-plague inoculation is reported to be unpopular in spite of the propaganda which has been carried out for some years.

MEIKTILA (0'31).—Plague has been endemic in the district for some years past. There were 131 attacks and 93 deaths during the year compared with 138 attacks and 110 deaths in 1930. The epidemic which commenced in January 1931 continued up to April 1931 when it subsided, but another outbreak started in December 1931. Cases occurred in all the four townships but 76 out of 93 deaths in the district occurred in Mahlaing township. Voluntary evacuation was resorted to in a few villages and about 5,040 anti-plague inoculations were performed. The District Health Officer remarks :—
“ Most of the villagers are still against getting themselves inoculated, although some come forward voluntarily. Repeated coaxing and persuasion were necessary in some villages.” It is hoped that the new District Council will co-operate more with the District Health Officer in his endeavours to improve the sanitation of the villages.

THARRAWADDY (0'23).—The rate returned is the highest since 1926, although only Sitkwin, Okpo and Monyo villages were infected. The only case at Monyo was imported, but all the others were indigenous. In all there were 109 attacks and 105 deaths.

SAGAING (0'21).—All the cases recorded were indigenous and 12 villages were infected. Ngazun township reported 53 attacks and 43 deaths, Tada-U township 13 attacks and 13 deaths, Myinmu township 8 attacks and 6 deaths, Chaung-U township 2 attacks and 2 deaths and Sagaing township 1 attack and 1 death.

LOWER CHINDWIN (0'17).—There were 83 attacks and 63 deaths from plague during the first three months of the year, of which 79 cases were indigenous and 4 were imported from Môngywa town. Rat mortality was invariably reported from the villages where indigenous cases occurred. Over 4,165 inoculations were performed in the 26 infected villages.

THATÔN (0'07).—Ten village-tracts in Kyaikto, Paung and Bilin townships reported deaths. The disease is more or less endemic in Kyaikto town and from there it spreads to surrounding villages. In August there was an outbreak of pneumonic plague in Paung township. In all there were 18 attacks and 18 deaths from pneumonic plague.

THAYETMYO (0'06).—Plague broke out at Kama about the end of the year and caused 16 deaths. The District Council provided a special plague gang consisting of 5 coolies and 1 maistry to check the spread of the disease.

MAGWE (0'06).—With the exception of a solitary case in March 1931, there were no more cases until September, when plague broke out in 2 villages in Sale township. The village headmen took no notice of

the attacks although there were many deaths in the villages. One of the two headmen died of plague and the other was punished for not reporting the cases. Between September and December cases occurred in Magwe and Yenangyaung townships also. It was noticed that all the affected villages were along trade routes.

AMHERST (0·02).—Pneumonic plague broke out in Chaungzon village among four persons who had come over there from Paung in Thatôn district. One of them got the attack on the way and the other three developed symptoms after their arrival at Chaungzon. All the four cases ended fatally. Subsequently there were three attacks and three deaths at Chaungzon and two attacks and two deaths at Kareikhit, a neighbouring village. From Chaungzon the infection was carried on to Moulmein. In all 483 persons were inoculated.

30. **Plague (Urban)** (0·65).—The current year's rate which is the lowest on record, shows a drop of 0·54 below the 1930 rate and 0·99 below the five-year mean. Out of 71 towns, 36 have been affected as compared with 29 last year.

Statement
VI-B and
Chart II.

High rates were returned from the following towns :—

PAUNGDE (7·57).—The serious epidemic which started in the middle of October 1930 continued up to the end of March 1931. During the year there were 106 attacks with 102 deaths. An Assistant Director of Public Health inspected the town in February and had a special officer posted to the area to carry out the necessary preventive measures. Out of a population of 13,479 only 3,107 persons were inoculated against plague. The inspection notes on Paungde state: "Conditions were fairly uniform, in that rubbish was lying about uncollected and the areas around and underneath the houses were most favourable to rat infestation. During the course of my inspection we came upon several matters,—bad conservancy, failure to notify plague cases, failure to disinfect after plague cases, all pointing to lack of control in health matters in the town. The officials accompanying me emphasised that they also regarded the sanitation as being in a bad way." Since then the Paungde Municipality has appointed a health officer.

MÔNYWA (6·76).—The number of deaths from plague has been on the increase from 1927 and this year's rate is the highest on record for the town. There was a severe outbreak in the early months of the year with 97 attacks and 73 deaths. All the cases were indigenous. No ratting operations were undertaken by the municipality nor was any evacuation resorted to. As usual human plague was preceded by rat falls.

MYANAUNG (6·50).—Outbreaks of plague have occurred in the town for the last three years. As was remarked in this report for 1930, the

sanitary condition of the town has been deteriorating but the municipality does not yet employ a public health inspector.

MAGWE (5·48).—From the fact that all the 45 attacks in the town ended in death, it is doubtful if all the cases have been notified. The first case was reported on the 27th October and the last case on the 31st December. The municipal committee appointed a special gang of 10 coolies to attend to house-to-house cleaning with effect from the 3rd November.

GYOBINGAUK (5·21).—There were 47 attacks with 40 deaths during the year. Deaths from plague have occurred in the town continuously from 1913 onwards. The first outbreak this year occurred in April but the second which started in July continued till the end of the year.

KYAIKTO (4·99).—The bazaar quarter is an endemic focus for the annual outbreak of plague in the town. The response of the people to inoculation has been poor, as only 129 persons are reported to have submitted to the operation.

YENANGYAUNG (3·87).—There were 55 cases of plague with 43 deaths. The first case was reported on the 2nd January and the last case on the 21st December. Over 3,238 persons were inoculated with anti-plague vaccine during the year.

MEIKTILA (3·05).—The epidemic appeared in the month of August and by the end of the year there were 35 attacks and 28 deaths. All the cases were of the bubonic type and indigenous. Prior to the epidemic there was a widespread rat mortality in the town. The Deputy Commissioner remarks : “ The epidemic was kept well in hand by the health authorities.”

THAYETMYO (3·02).—The epidemic was the continuation of last year's outbreak which started in October 1930 and terminated in February 1931. The infection centred in ill-assorted insanitary buildings in the crowded and congested quarter and spread to other quarters of the town. The committee has authorised the Health Officer to take necessary steps against the owners of insanitary buildings. During the year notices for improvement of insanitary buildings were issued to the owners, as a result of which 2 buildings were dismantled and the conditions of 6 buildings have been improved.

MYINGYAN (2·79).—Plague started in December 1930 and continued up to the middle of March 1931 and resulted in 71 deaths against 32 in 1930 and 82 in 1929. Although the disease was prevalent in several parts of the district during the latter half of the year, no fresh cases occurred in the town.

SHWEDAUNG (2·50).—There were 21 deaths from plague in the first quarter of the year. This was the continuation of the 1930 epidemic.

which broke out in the month of August of that year. Towards the end of 1931 there were numerous rat falls and then a few persons came up for inoculation.

31. Anti-plague Measures. (a) RAT DESTRUCTION.—The total number of rats destroyed during the year was 626,398 compared with 613,895 in 1930. As in the past years, the vast majority, *viz.*, 578,908, were reported to have been killed in the Rangoon Corporation area. Except in Insein, Katha and Shwebo districts, no rat destruction was reported to have been carried out in the rural areas. Besides Rangoon, the other towns where a certain amount of rat destruction was reported were Wakèma (8,728), Syriam (6,887), Moulmein (6,641), Henzada (4,566), Kyaikto (3,950) and Myaungmya (3,472).

(b) INOCULATION.—The total number of inoculations performed during the year was 71,946 or 3,583 in excess of the 1930 figures. Of this year's total, 30,997 were done in the rural areas and 40,949 in towns. The largest inoculation figures were:—

DISTRICTS.—Meiktila (5,040), Lower Chindwin (4,165), Prome (3,699), Katha (2,700), Myingyan (1,948), Thatôn (1,751) and Tharrawaddy (1,753).

TOWNS.—Mandalay (6,925), Moulmein (4,347), Yenangyaung (3,238), Paungdè (3,107), Henzada (2,557), Minhla (2,283) and Prome (2,191).

32. Fevers (Provincial) (6'22).—With the fall in the general death-rate, there was noticed an appreciable decrease in the number of deaths recorded as due to fevers. The fevers death-rate showed a decrease of 1'54 when compared with 1930 and 0'94 when compared with the five-year mean. Deaths from this cause constituted 35'84 per cent. of the total mortality. As in previous years, the highest number of deaths was recorded in the month of December and the lowest in May.

Rural (6'60).—The rural death-rate which was on the increase from 1925 declined during the year. There was a decrease of 1'64 when compared with 1930 and 0'89 when compared with the five-year mean.

Particularly high rates have been returned from Shwebo (13'54), Kyaukse (12'76), Tavoy (12'45), Minbu (11'86), Pakôkku (11'44), Akyab (11'14), Lower Chindwin (11'00), Mandalay (10'94), Kyaukpyu (9'70) and Sandoway (9'55) districts. In all these districts malaria is endemic and besides causing a good proportion of the deaths it also leaves a large number of inhabitants in a debilitated condition and thus the prey of other diseases.

SHWEBO (13'54).—More than half of the total deaths are ascribed to fevers. The Shwebo township reported 1,711 deaths from fevers out of

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and IX.

Statement
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Chart V.

a total in the township of 1,742. The District Health Officer remarks:—
 “Not a single death is ascribed to ‘all other causes.’ It is inconceivable that there should have been deaths only from classified diseases and no other. It is evident that either the headmen are not classifying the diseases properly or the Shwebo township returns are prepared carelessly and incorrectly. Malaria is the most prevalent of all the diseases in the district, although its prevalence during the year was less marked than in previous years. Altogether 5,848 deaths were reported under the heading ‘fevers’ as compared with 7,560 in 1930. Several cases of what was regarded locally as ‘Mekhalaung’ were reported from Kyaukmyaung in July 1931. The Public Health Inspector who investigated these cases reported that they were malaria. Blood slides were also taken and the microscopic examination confirmed the report. The disease yielded to the treatment of cinchona tablets which were distributed free among the patients.”

Statements
 VI-B, VI-B(a)
 and Chart V

Urban (3'36).—Deaths from fevers in towns have been decreasing from 1928 and this year's rate is the lowest for the last twenty years. In the urban areas the figures for fevers are to a certain extent classified under individual diseases, whereas in rural districts such detailed statements are not available. Out of 4,733 deaths in towns from fevers 1,795 have been due to malaria, 4 to black-water fever, 2 to kala-azar, 316 to enteric, 7 to cerebrospinal meningitis, 9 to chicken-pox, 143 to measles, 8 to whooping-cough, 1 to mumps, 168 to influenza, 9 to diphtheria and the balance of 2,271 to “other fevers.” Provincial statement VI-B (a) has been revised during the year so as to give separate figures for mortality from black-water fever, kala-azar, chicken-pox, whooping-cough, mumps and yellow-fever. *Very high death rates from malaria have been recorded from* Kyaukse (8'43), Shwegyin (8'17), Salin (7'66), Kyangin (5'31), Pyu (5'12), Minbya (4'90), Myinmu (4'73), Moulmeingyun (4'65), Shwebo (4'08), and Sandoway (3'93).

SALIN (7'66).—Fifty-one deaths under malaria is a marked decrease compared with 126 deaths in the previous year. The number of cases of malaria treated at the local hospital shows a decrease from 6,690 to 4,865 cases. An investigation into the high mortality from malaria in Salin was conducted in 1930 and the chief breeding areas were described in last year's report.

MINBYA (4'90).—Malaria is the chief prevailing disease in the town, the spleen index among children being returned as about 65 per cent.

MOULMEINGYUN (4'65).—Out of 48 deaths recorded under fevers 36 were due to malaria, as against 32 out of 42 in the previous year.

SHWEBO (4'08).—Malaria is said to be not so prevalent in the town as in the district, although 125 deaths were reported under fevers as against 117 last year. The Civil Surgeon states that with the sale of quinine in various shops and medical facilities which the hospital and

the private practitioners in the town provide, it is improbable that there could be any high death rate from malaria. Admissions to hospital for malaria were 113, with 4 deaths. The in-door patients are generally from the rural areas. In the out-patient department 967 cases were treated as against 1,018 in 1930. Possibly the increase of deaths is due to some fevers other than malaria. It is possible that there may have been undiagnosed cases of enteric fever.

SANDOWAY (3'93).—Half of the deaths from fevers are ascribed to malaria. In this report for 1930 an increase of malaria in Sandoway town was remarked upon, but in 1931 this increase was still more noticeable as is shown by the following hospital attendances:—

Year.	Malaria.	Fevers of unknown origin.
1927 ...	2,418	667
1928 ...	783	1,415
1929 ...	697	1,028
1930 ...	818	1,017
1931 ...	2,789	990

Of course these numbers included cases from outside the municipal limits and also the town people who had contracted the disease elsewhere. The Civil Surgeon writes:—"It appears that in 1927 there was also an outbreak of malaria. This disease is however not endemic in Sandoway. I have examined many children during the season and was struck at the low splenic index. In several of these with enlarged spleen there was a history of recent sojourn in Kyaukpyu district or in Sandoway district outside the town."

MANDALAY (2'49).—There were 368 deaths from malaria during the year. Many of the malarial cases were importations from the surrounding malarious districts, Madaya and the Shan States contributing a large number.

MYITKYINA.—Severe malaria prevails in the monsoon season from June to November. The anophelines responsible are:—*A. maculatus*, *A. minimus*, *A. fuliginosus*, *A. philippinesis*, *A. culicifacies*.

33. Enteric Fever (Rural).—No figures are available for this disease in rural areas as deaths are not verified by a medical man. The disease must, however, be fairly common. The remarks of the District Health Officer, Mergui, are of interest. He states:—"I find that enteric fever is prevalent all over the district. In Palauk, the ministrations of a dat-saya was probably responsible for the death of several people suffering from this disease. He fed his patients on slabs of pine-apple, every three hours. Another dat-saya was undoubtedly responsible for

a fatal hæmorrhage in a Government Burmese official who was suffering from a severe attack of enteric. Here the unfortunate patient was fed on mashed plantains every hour."

Statement
VI-B (a).

Urban (0·22).—The current year's rate of 0·22 shows a decrease of 0·13 when compared with the five-year mean. The heaviest incidence was recorded from Moulmein (0·98), Pyinmana, (0·96), Mandalay (0·61), Taungdwingyi (0·60), Allanmyo (0·48) Gyobingauk (0·39), Moulmeingyun (0·39), and Ngathainggyaung (0·37).

MANDALAY (0·61).—There has been a decided fall in deaths reported from enteric during the year, 90 deaths having been recorded, as against 144, 171 and 159 in the three previous years. About the end of October the Health Officer drew the attention of all medical practitioners in the town to their obligation of promptly notifying the Health Officer of all enteric cases that came under their observation. The immediate result was a rise in the number of attacks of enteric disease reported.

The accuracy, however, of figures recorded under this disease can only be problematical in view of the fact that in the majority of cases treated by medical practitioners the diagnosis of enteric was based on clinical features alone and not on bacteriological tests. In the case of a death verified by a medical inspector there is an obvious difficulty in distinguishing enteric from malaria or from many other fevers when only a superficial examination of the body is made. Under the circumstances it is satisfactory to note that while the deaths from enteric during the year are low, there is no compensatory rise under the head of malaria, with which disease enteric is so frequently confounded.

34. Cinchona Febrifuge Tablets.—The Jail Department continued to manufacture the tablets and to replenish the stocks in the district treasuries. During the year 2,830,400 tablets were sold by the treasuries compared with 3,304,300 in 1930. The sale was practically half of what it was eleven years ago. When compared with last year a heavy decrease in sales was noticed in Northern Shan States (308,600), Bhamo (51,200), Pakôkku (24,600), Thayetmyo (23,000), Akyab (18,400), Myaungmya (16,400), Pyapôn (14,800), Myitkyina (14,200) and Katha (13,800) districts. Only 12 out of 38 districts recorded increased sales. A limited enquiry into the cause of the decreased sales elicited various replies, such as the poverty of the people and their ignorance, indifference of the people to the use of these tablets and their preference for sugar-coated quinine pills and fever mixtures. A circular letter was thereupon issued to all Health Officers, Medical Officers in charge of hospitals and dispensaries and Deputy Commissioners inviting their cooperation in popularising the sale of this drug. Touring officers have been requested to enquire during their tours at each village or town whether there is a licensed vendor

for the sale of this drug, whether he has the requisite stock, and whether the notices in Burmese are exhibited in a conspicuous place.

Altogether 220,200 tablets were distributed free in 14 districts compared with 482,200 tablets distributed free in 11 districts in 1930. The diminution in the number of tablets distributed free was due to stoppage of the experimental free distribution of cinchona febrifuge on a large scale in Katha district. The largest free supplies were in the districts of Kyauksè (60,000), Chin Hills (40,000), Henzada (34,000), Tharrawaddy (31,400), the Northern Shan States (15,000), Thayetmyo (10,400), Pyapôn (9,000) and Insein (8,000).

The average consumption of cinchona febrifuge per head of population declined from 1·49 grains per head in 1927 to 1·00 grains last year and 0·86 grains this year. The largest average consumption of 11·47 grains was in Bhamo district; the Northern Shan States and Myitkyina district came next with 3·01 grains and 2·78 grains respectively. Unfortunately there are no means of judging the fever mortality in these areas. On the other hand, it is noted that in Shwebo district where the death rate from fever was 13·42 the average consumption per head of population was only 0·19 grains.

35. Dysentery and Diarrhoea (Provincial) (0·50).—The provincial rate has shown a decrease of 0·09 below last year and 0·29 below the five-year mean, and is the lowest on record. As usual the largest number of deaths has been registered during the month of July.

Statements II and X.

Rural (0·35).—Here also there was a drop in the rate of 0·08 when compared with last year and 0·22 when compared with the quinquennial mean. Relatively high rates have been recorded from Sandoway (1·39), Lower Chindwin (0·87), Pakôkku (0·82), Kyaukpyu (0·70), Mergui (0·61), Tavoy (0·60), Meiktila (0·58), Minbu (0·54) and Akyab (0·44) districts.

Statement VI-A and Chart V.

In *Sandoway* district, the rate has increased from 0·39 in 1929 and 0·16 in 1930 to 1·39 in the year under review. The District Health Officer is unable to explain the cause for this abnormal increase.

In the *Chin Hills* district, dysentery in epidemic form was reported in the Tiddim subdivision. The sub-assistant surgeon in charge of the travelling dispensary who was deputed to the affected villages treated 41 cases in the villages of Dolluang, Suangdaw, and Lankam. Among them only 3 deaths occurred.

Urban (1·61).—This year's rate indicates a decrease of 0·23 when compared with 1930 and 0·92 when compared with the five-year mean. Particularly high rates have been returned from Gyobingauk (5·34), Ye-u (4·81), Myitnge (4·58), Kyaukpyu (4·49), Yenangyaung (4·05), Pyu (3·97), Salin (3·01), Letpadan (2·96), Tharrawaddy (2·94), Moulmeingyun (2·84), Danubyu (2·84) and Thatôn (2·73).

Statements VI-B and VI-B (a) and Charts IV and V.

MANDALAY (2·29).—The Health Officer states :—“ The highest mortality from dysentery and diarrhoea occurs in this town in June, July and August, and the causes may be briefly stated as the indiscriminate consumption of various fruits that teem in the markets during this season, the danger of foodstuffs, particularly meat and fish, getting rapidly tainted, and the drying up of wells with a consequent increase in impurities in the water.”

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and XI.

36. Respiratory Diseases (Provincial) (0·99).—The death-rate of 0·99 compares with 1·06 the five-yearly mean. The largest number of deaths occurred in the month of October and the lowest in the month of May. By sexes the male death-rate (1·15) is considerably higher than the female death-rate (0·83).

Statement
VI-A and
Chart V.

Rural (0·34).—The death-rate for the rural areas is the highest since 1923 and shows an increase of 0·11 when compared with last year and the five-year mean. Very high rates have been recorded this year from the districts of Lower Chindwin (3·00), and Prome (1·90). Other districts showing relatively high rates are Akyab (0·67), Mergui (0·62), Amherst (0·60), Bassein (0·37) and Tavoy (0·36).

NORTHERN SHAN STATES.—Tuberculosis is said to be rare among the Shans and other indigenous tribes but consumption is common among the Chinese, Gurkhas, Gharwalis and also among the sedentary Punjabi traders living in various parts of the states.

Statements
VI-B and
VI-B (a) and
Chart V.

Urban (5·93).—In marked contrast to the rural areas, very high death-rates have been returned from towns under the heading “respiratory diseases,” deaths from which are only exceeded by the group known as “all other causes” which consists mostly of undiagnosed cases. Though the rate calculated on the new census figures has shown a drop when compared with last year, there is actually an increase in the number of deaths under this head. It will be noted that the death-rate from this cause in urban areas is more than 17 times that of the rural areas. Out of 8,361 deaths recorded under this group, 2,015 or 24·10 per cent. have been due to pulmonary tuberculosis, 3,628 or 43·39 per cent. to pneumonia and the balance of 2,718 or 32·51 per cent. to the other diseases of the respiratory system. The highest rates for pulmonary tuberculosis are recorded from Yenangyaung (3·24), Myaungmya (2·96), Kyônpyaw (2·90), Salin (2·86), Shwegyin (2·72), Ngathaingyaung (2·60), Kawkareik (2·59), and Paungdè (2·52).

MYINGYAN.—The number of deaths recorded from all respiratory diseases this year is 278. These figures do not accurately represent the incidence of the disease in Myingyan, as patients from other parts of Burma come here on account of the dry climate. Myingyan has also been selected for the treatment of tuberculosis cases from the jails in the Province.

MYITKYINA.—Lung tuberculosis is said to be very prevalent in the number of Indian villages that surround this town. The Gurkha, when his resistance is broken down by malaria is particularly prone, when living in the plains, to consumption.

LASHIO.—Phthisis is fairly common in Lashio, occurring mostly among the alien population—Ooriyas, Chinese, Gharwalis, Gurkhas and also among the sedentary Punjabi traders.

37. Beri-beri (Rural).—No statistics are available regarding the prevalence of this disease in rural areas, but the following remarks are taken from District Health Officers' reports :—

KYAUKPYU.—'Htonna' (beri-beri) seems to be common in some parts of the district. In Cheduba Island, it prevailed widely in epidemic form in the year 1929 with many deaths. Luckily in 1931 the Island was almost free from the disease and this is partly to be ascribed to the issue of "dry yeast." The drug was distributed by the sub-assistant surgeon in all villages and those who could afford to buy it were given the address of the firm from which it could be obtained. Most of the people stocked this yeast during the rains. The results seem to be very encouraging.

MERGUI.—As in previous years, the Coringhi cooly is the chief sufferer, but Burmans have also been affected with the disease. Peripheral neuritis after child'birth, indistinguishable from beri-beri, is quite common. The offspring is not affected. The onset of beri-beri is characterised by gastro-intestinal symptoms and fever. Improvement occurred when such patients were put on a diet of atta chappaties.

UPPER CHINDWIN.—Beri-beri is well known in the district. It is fairly evenly distributed, but it is better known above a line drawn across the map of the district, at Kalewa.

NORTHERN SHAN STATES.—Eight cases with one death were reported during the year; six cases occurred among the rebel under-trial prisoners at Nawngkhio lock-up and two cases at the Federated Anglo-Vernacular School at Hsipaw.

Urban (0·11).—The urban death-rate which is 0·11 compares with a five-year mean of 0·27. There has been a steady decrease in the incidence of the disease from the year 1928, which may be partly accounted for by propaganda carried out by the health authorities as to the treatment and prevention of the disease. Sixteen out of 71 towns recorded deaths compared with 20 last year and the highest rates are returned from Taungdwingyi (1·20), Mergui (1·08), Ngathaingyaung (0·56), Nyaung-u (0·37), Yandoon (0·30), Bassein (0·20), Myinmu (0·20) and Rangoon (0·18).

Statement
VI-B (a).

MERGUI (1'08).—Beri-beri is said to be endemic. Though the Telugu cooly is generally the sufferer, several Burmese were also affected with this disease.

BASSEIN (0'20).—There were 25 attacks and 9 deaths. These cases generally occurred in the poorer quarters of the town where people of the cooly class reside. This class of people live mainly on rice. Necessary advice on the preventive measures to be adopted against this disease was periodically given to the people in the quarters occupied by those affected by the disease. Shops which stored grain were also examined and any mouldy rice found was confiscated and destroyed.

RANGOON (0'18).—Of the 74 deaths registered during the year as due to beri-beri, 50 were reported from hospitals and other public institutions. An analysis of the race incidence shows 55 cases among Hindus, 10 among Mohamedans and Malays, 5 among Buddhists and 4 among other classes.

MAWLAIK.—Beri-beri is said to be less prevalent than in former years. Fresh country liquor is largely used by the Burmans as a cure for the disease. The yeast used to prepare the liquor has, when fresh, an anti-beri-beri value.

38. Goitre—

KATHA.—In the Mogôk and Thabeitkyin hospitals 342 cases were treated during the year compared with 178 treated in 1930. There are said to be a number of goitre cases especially amongst the Kachins and Lishaws.

PAKOKKU.—Goitre is reported to be common in Tilin, Saw, Pauk and Gangaw townships. Iodine treatment of goitre at Tilin and Gangaw hospitals is not very successful, as patients do not undergo treatment long enough.

BHAMO.—The disease is prevalent not only in the Kachin Hills but also in the riverine villages, especially those above and below Bhamo.

NORTHERN SHAN STATES.—Goitre is reported as very common among the Palaungs and Kachins who have their houses on the hills. The disease is most prevalent in Namhsan and Kutkai and less so in other parts of the states.

SOUTHERN SHAN STATES.—Goitre is endemic especially among the hill tribes in the Kēngtūng subdivision, east of the Salween.

MEIKTILA.—An investigation carried out in July by an officer of this department into the prevalence of goitre showed that the disease is endemic in some of the hilly tracts of Meiktila district especially from Yebokson through the varying heights of Pyinyaung, Lebyin and Sintaung to Myindaik village. Altogether 90 persons were found affected with goitre but this number is supposed to be far below its real inci-

dence. The limited figures of the investigation showed that while the disease was about equally distributed amongst boys and girls, yet after puberty the incidence amongst females became greater. The proportion among females became still greater as years went on.

39. Yaws—

LOWER CHINDWIN.—The disease is prevalent in Kani township and a few cases are met with in Yinnabin township. The sub-assistant surgeon, Kani, in the course of a house-to-house inspection, during the month of March, detected 32 cases of yaws, all in a latent stage. Excepting for six of the nodular cases, which would take time for the nodules to disappear completely, the rest were quickly cured by injections of arsenical preparations. Cases of yaws from the surrounding villages also attended the hospital in increasing numbers.

SANDOWAY.—Yaws is reported to be common in some parts of Taungup township. About 37 cases were treated in the Taungup hospital compared with 11 in 1930. Children were mostly affected.

MANDALAY.—Ngwedaung and Nyaungwun villages in Singu township are said to be hotbeds of yaws. There are cases in many villages in Amarapura township. A preliminary survey has been carried out with the object of treating the patients.

CHIN HILLS.—It is stated that the local people understand the benefits of western medicine for this disease and freely seek admission of the hospital for treatment.

UPPER CHINDWIN.—The disease is reported to be common and severe throughout the district and cases have been met with very frequently.

MERGUI.—It has already been established that yaws is endemic in Victoria Point subdivision and in adjacent tracts of Bokpyin and the west-coast of Siam. The Malays, the Salons and the Siamese are susceptible to the disease. Children and young people suffer more frequently than elderly persons. A specific allotment was made during the year for the treatment of the disease and 128 cases were treated during the year compared with 81 in 1930. Of this year's cases 93 have been cured and 35 relieved.

40. **Leprosy (General).**—As was indicated in last year's report, U Tha Din, L.M. & S., was selected as Special Leprosy Officer and was sent for training under Dr. Muir, M.D., of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. He gained experience of actual field work with leprosy survey parties and visited four leper asylums in India. On his return, he visited the leper asylums and colonies in Burma, to familiarize himself with the work in the Province. The Burma Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association,

anxious to encourage the formation of leper colonies similar to that established at Môngywa, generously offered Rs. 500 and a capitation grant of one rupee per month up to a monthly maximum of Rs. 50 towards any fresh colony which might be started on the same lines. A short note on the origin and administration of the Môngywa Leper Colony by U Po Mya, K.-I.-H., A.T.M., was circulated to all District Councils and Municipalities with the intimation that any proposal to form a colony would be considered favourably by the Association. The response of the local bodies to this circular was very disappointing. Excepting the Minbu district Council, all the other 11 District Councils and 12 Municipal and Town Committees which replied to the circular expressed their inability to start a colony. The Special Leprosy Officer was posted to Minbu district to start his campaign and to help the District Council with data for starting a colony.

Rural.—The following information is taken from District Health Officers' reports :—

SAGAING.—This disease is fairly prevalent in the district but as the vast majority of lepers are not pauper it is extremely difficult to deal with them. Even when lepers are certified, the headmen find it impossible effectively to segregate them.

LOWER CHINDWIN.—Leprosy is very prevalent and there are many lepers scattered in various parts of the district. Twenty-one lepers were certified by the Civil Surgeon in 1931 for action under the Lepers Act. A leper clinic and colony has been established at Môngywa since 1st March 1927. Unfortunately most of the patients only seek treatment at the clinic or in the colony when they are well advanced cases.

ARAKAN HILL TRACTS.—Those suffering from leprosy still hold aloof from treatment. Some tribes segregate lepers when they reach an advanced stage but amongst others they mingle easily and do ordinary trade.

TOUNGOO.—There is a certain amount of leprosy in the district. The lepers are said to migrate from place to place owing to stringency of the law. Several lepers passed through Toungoo and an attempt to send them to a leper asylum proved futile as they stated that they were only passing through Toungoo and were leaving the next day.

Urban (0·12).—The provincial urban mortality rate was 0·12 as compared with 0·17, the five-year mean. Relatively high rates were recorded from Thayetmyo (0·65), Nyaung-U (0·49), Kyaikto (0·45), Myinmu (0·39), Ngathaingyaung (0·37), Minbu (0·33), Pakôkku (0·30) and Kyangin (0·29). Out of 174 deaths in the Province, 52 occurred at Rangoon, 34 at Mandalay and 13 at Moulmein. Most of the deaths in these places occurred in the leper asylums.

LEPERS ENTERING BURMA BY SEA.—During the year 18 cases of leprosy were detected by the Port Health Staff, Rangoon, in 18 vessels.

coming from Indian ports. Of these, 4 came from Madras, 1 from Coconada, 1 from Calingapatam, 1 from Baruva, 4 from Gopalpore, 3 from Calcutta and 4 from Chittagong.

41. Venereal Diseases.—No statistics, other than those of attendance at hospitals, exist to estimate the prevalence of this group of diseases.

MYAUNGMYA.—The venereal clinic is getting popular as 160 in-patients and 907 out-patients were treated during the year. The previous year's figures were 81 and 590 respectively.

KYAIKLAT.—The free treatment of venereal diseases was notified by notices written in Burmese, but the failure on the part of the patients to go through the full course of treatment as soon as they get relief from the acute symptoms is a great obstacle to effectively coping with the disease.

MAUBIN.—The number of cases treated in the general hospital was 730 against 543 in 1930. The venereal clinic has been well established now and has completed five years of its existence. A much larger number of cases completed the full course of treatment for syphilis.

MERGUI.—Full use was made of the facilities offered at the clinic which has grown in popularity. In spite of this many infected people fall into the hands of quacks. The real incidence of the disease is therefore unknown, but it is undoubtedly high.

MYINGYAN.—The number of cases treated in the hospital were as follows :—

1929.		1930.		1931.	
In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
117	123	132	277	133	510

There is a conspicuous increase in cases treated for venereal diseases which is due to the free treatment given to the public in the form of injections. Owing to the financial stress these cases, who resorted to medical practitioners formerly, now attended hospital. It is regrettable that patients seldom undergo a complete course of treatment, and this defeats the object of venereal clinics.

YAMETHIN.—Thirty-one persons were treated. These figures do not give an accurate idea of the prevalence of the disease for, during the year under report, the hospital could not, for financial reasons, give free treatment to all.

42. Rabies.—The death rate was 0·0185 compared with 0·0198 the five-year mean. At the Pasteur Institute, Rangoon, 983 persons

received preventive treatment. The following are some particulars regarding individual towns :—

AKYAB.—During the year 1,121 stray dogs were destroyed and for this purpose one dog poisoner and two coolies were employed for a period of about 2½ months.

KYAUKPYU.—In the beginning the municipality opposed the destruction of stray dogs on religious grounds but as a result of repeated advice they finally consented and about 140 dogs were killed under the supervision of the public health inspector. Many cases of dog bite occurred in the town and three men were sent to Rangoon for anti-rabic treatment.

TOUNGGOO.—No dog killing is carried on as the municipal committee object to it on religious grounds. Many complaints of being bitten by mad dogs were received from the public and 11 persons were sent to the Rangoon Pasteur Institute for anti-rabic treatment.

MYAUNGMYA.—No death was reported from rabies but 20 persons bitten by rabid dogs were sent to the Pasteur Institute and 187 dogs were poisoned during the year. No extensive dog destruction could be carried out owing to the sentimental objections of the public.

MOULMEIN.—The number of stray dogs destroyed was 1,227 and for this purpose a staff of three men were employed for four months.

MERGUI.—Ownerless dogs numbering about 342 were destroyed during the year.

MAYMYO.—No death was reported from rabies but 43 cases of dog bite were treated at the civil hospital. As in previous years a municipal dog-shooter was employed throughout the year to shoot stray and collarless dogs.

SHWEBO.—Four persons bitten by rabid dogs were sent down to Rangoon and four other cases of dog bite were treated locally by vaccine obtained from Rangoon. Dog poisoning is periodically carried out in the town.

TAUNGGYI.—There were no cases of dog bite and 323 stray dogs were destroyed by poison.

KALAW.—The total number of dogs shot and poisoned during the year was 153 and 4 cases were sent to the Pasteur Institute from the notified area.

43. Lead Poisoning.—There were no cases of lead poisoning in the Namtu Mines during the year under report. The routine examination of all employees working in the smelter and refinery was continued and all persons detected as being susceptible to lead were given other work where they were not exposed to its dangers.

SECTION VII.

History of Vaccination.

This forms the subject of a separate report.

SECTION VIII.

Sanitary Works (Military).

This section is excluded from Provincial Public Health Reports.

SECTION IX.

Civil Sanitary Works.

44. Expenditure on Civil Sanitary Works.—The total amount spent during the year was Rs. 74,95,985 of which Rs. 65,06,558 were spent in towns and Rs. 9,89,427 in districts. The percentage of income expended by all local bodies on these works was 17·01, the figure for towns being 23·04 and for districts 6·25. Of the total income from all sources 3·26 per cent. was spent on water works, 0·95 per cent. on drainage and 7·34 per cent. on conservancy. More detailed information is given in Statement A.

45. Provincial Public Health Board.—The Board met once during the year and considered 12 projects. This was a decrease of 12 compared with the previous year. The Projects Subcommittee of the Board held 3 meetings and considered 12 projects, of which 8 were approved unconditionally, 1 subject to certain modifications and 3 were rejected. A sum of Rs. 28,851 was given in grants to local bodies compared with Rs. 83,709 last year.

The Board represented to the Local Government that before local authorities are allowed to call for estimates, they should satisfy the Board that they are able and willing to carry out the project. It also recommended that Local Government (Municipal) Department Circular No. 50 of 1926 should be further amended, so as to provide that grants would be paid after sanction as funds became available, and that if, in the event of the preliminary experiment in respect of any scheme or project proving successful, the local body either refused to proceed with the scheme, or abandoned it without the approval of the Board, the contribution would be liable to be refunded.

The detailed report of the Board, together with a statement of its grants, is published as Appendix B.

46. Water Supplies—

TAVOY.—The water supply for this large town comes from shallow wells and the town was fortunate in its freedom from cholera. This absence of cholera in 1931 was general throughout the Province. Should an epidemic start in Tavoy these wells will be the greatest source of danger in spreading the disease.

TOUNGOO.—Here also the water supply is from shallow wells. The number treated for intestinal troubles, so often caused by impure water, is said to be on the increase.

YAMETHIN.—Drinking water is obtained from tanks and wells. During the year under report, owing to late rains, there was a scarcity of drinking water. Practically all the wells, as well as the Kanthit tank, went dry and water carts had to be used to bring water from neighbouring villages. A charitably minded Chettiar contributed Rs. 1,000 for the improvement of the Kanthit tank, but unfortunately by the time the work was started the rains had set in.

KYAIKLAT.—A water supply scheme costing Rs. 70,000 has been worked out for this town but the work on it has not yet commenced. The committee has allotted Rs. 35,000 for the work, and the latest report received states that they hope to commence the scheme in 1932.

AKYAB.—The water supply of this important town must be described as critical. The distribution system has very badly deteriorated and there is considerable waste through the perforated pipes. There is grave danger of infection through these pipes. Cholera is near at hand in the district, which has an epidemic almost annually, due to the uncontrolled overland immigration of Chittagonians from Bengal.

PYAPÔN.—The water supply scheme to which reference was made in previous reports has been completed except for a few minor details which are expected to be finished soon. During the year under report no scarcity of drinking water was experienced as the newly excavated tanks greatly supplemented the existing water supply of the town. It is gratifying to note that with the completion of this scheme one very important need of the town has been met.

MAGWE.—The water works were completed some years ago except for the pumping station, which unfortunately still remains unprovided.

MYAUNGMYA.—The report on the water supply of this town makes lamentable reading. Thirty tube wells were sunk in 1930 and only four are now in use. The scheme was started without expert advice and the result is therefore what was to be expected.

SHWEBO.—The pipe-line from the artesian well on Hartnoll road to the bazaar, was completed in June 1931.

MOULMEINGYUN.—This town was very unlucky in having its bazaar buildings destroyed by fire, and the altered financial position of the

municipality caused them to abandon a water scheme which was on the point of being started. This is very unfortunate for the inhabitants, and it is to be hoped that once the bazaar income is partly restored the water supply scheme will be resumed.

KYAIKTO.—Estimate and plans for a piped water supply have been completed. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 5,53,801 but financial stringency prevents any progress at present.

PAUNGDÈ.—The preliminary survey for the water supply scheme which was temporarily closed on the 31st July 1930 was again resumed. The survey operations were in progress up to the 30th September 1931 when they were postponed owing to the rebel activities in the surrounding country.

MERGUI.—The District Health Officer writes :—“The water supply of the town is derived entirely from shallow wells Last year there was a prolonged drought and the water in the wells failed. A period of great anxiety followed. . . . The water level fell very low, most wells had less than 18 inches of water in them. People drank and otherwise used for domestic purposes water of the colour and consistency of pea-soup. Very few of these wells are properly protected A sharp explosive outbreak of cholera in epidemic form would have very far-reaching effects, as Mergui is also a seaport having direct communication with Malaya as well as with ports of Burma.”

PYINMANA.—A preliminary estimate has been worked out for a water scheme. The estimate amounts to Rs. 4,96,840 and has not yet been finally considered by the municipal committee. The source of supply proposed is an infiltration gallery in the Ngalaik Chaung.

TAUNGGYI.—An addition to the water supply was made during the year by the laying of about a mile of piping from a spring near the Pa-mo-ne village. This work was completed and brought into use in February 1931.

LASHIO.—A shortage of water occurred in 1930 during the months of February, March and April when the pipe supply had to be restricted to only a few hours during the day. To meet with any future emergencies the Lashio town committee sanctioned the construction of a new reservoir. The work was started in March and completed in June 1931 at a total cost of Rs. 2,800.

47. Conservancy.—During the year motor transport has been introduced, for the removal of rubbish at Paungdè and for the removal of excreta at Henzada and Taunggyi. In Henzada 14 wooden barrel nightsoil carts have been replaced by two motor lorries with racks for holding buckets. The motor van at Taunggyi besides being used for removing night soil, has also been employed to remove one load of dry

refuse daily. The municipal committees of Wakèma and Pyinmana have reverted to the removal of their rubbish by bullock carts, instead of by motor lorries, ostensibly as a measure of economy. Altogether 29 municipal and town committees now use motor transport for the removal of rubbish and 12 for the removal of excreta.

A small but dwindling number of municipalities still have their conservancy and rubbish removal carried out for them on the contract system. The municipal committees of Mandalay, Toungoo, Yamèthin, Insein and Shwegyin employ this system for the removal of rubbish while those of Pakôkku and Pegu employ it for the removal of excreta. Only Mawlaik, Chauk, Pyu and Allanmyo employ it for the removal of both rubbish and excreta. During the year Wakèma municipality has wisely resolved to carry out their night conservancy work departmentally by cancelling the contract given out for the purpose; the new municipal committee, Thayetmyo, has reverted to the contract system of rubbish removal for a period of three years. The adoption of this system is discountenanced by this Department, as effective supervision is rarely exercised by the contractor over the personnel.

The following are some extracts from the annual reports on towns and they mostly disclose an unsatisfactory state of affairs :—

KYÔNPHYAW.—There is no proper conservancy system in the town. There are three night conservancy sweepers to remove night soil of the bazaar latrine by cart to the trenching ground situated outside the town, in addition to their work of sweeping the bazaar. There are about 150 privately owned bucket system latrines in the town conserved by private sweepers over whom the municipal committee has no control and the night soil from them is said to be secretly dumped into the Daga river. Therefore it has been decided to introduce a night conservancy system in the town as early as possible. Excepting the above houses, the remaining have pit latrines of a most objectionable type.

THÔNGWA.—During the monsoon owing to the water-logged condition of the locality no land can be used as a trenching ground unless it is raised 4 or 5 feet above the existing level. The night soil is at present carried away by buckets and is thrown into the tidal creek. Hardly any latrine is satisfactorily cleaned or conserved.

MERGUI.—The District Health Officer writes :—“ There is only one public latrine in Mergui. To this may be added a temporary latrine on the sea wall. It is stated that 12 seats in these two latrines are quite inadequate for the needs of the town. More public latrines are very necessary; the absence of them is the cause of much public nuisance. Every parcel of scrub or unoccupied land is used by the residents for answering calls of nature. If these plots happen to be situated on slopes, showers of rain wash down faecal matter into the drains or wells at the foot of the incline . . . The introduction of new model

building bye-laws is an urgent necessity. At present there is no check on the type of latrines people may build. Most of the existing latrines are faulty in design, and frequently are badly sited. The back drainage spaces are in an appallingly insanitary condition. A house-holder having erected a latrine of no particular design, and placed an old kerosene oil tin in position, thereafter pays no further attention to his latrine. Leaky buckets and tins are the rule, and no one makes any replacements except under threats of prosecution."

MAUBIN.—The double bucket system was again partly introduced in 1930 and is being carried on in an incomplete manner. Only 7 trucks on the conservancy railway are in good order, the remaining 3 having gone out of order. Even if 10 were available they will carry 360 buckets only while the total number of seats to be conserved is 674 (167 public and 507 private). About 1/8th of the conservancy railway line is unfit for use and the conservancy system is regarded as being on the verge of a breakdown.

BOREDHOLE LATRINES.—During the year 1931 steps were taken to introduce boredhole latrines in a number of widely scattered areas in Burma. Prior to advocating these latrines for general use in any particular community it was considered desirable that they should be given a fair trial in the locality with the view of determining their fitness to meet the needs of those who would be expected to use them. Without such tests it is impossible to know whether the soil will admit of boring operations at a reasonable cost, whether holes can be bored to the desired depth (approximately 20 feet), or whether the people will use the latrines after they are installed.

Place.	Number of latrines installed.	
Pyinmana ...	31	To ensure that testbored hole latrines should be installed satisfactorily and expeditiously throughout the province, the local representative of the Rockefeller Foundation offered to supply a boring outfit free of charge and to pay from Foundation funds half the cost of installing thirty to fifty latrines, exclusive of the superstructures. This offer was readily accepted by the committees of a number of municipalities, and work, supervised by a sub-assistant surgeon of the Public Health Department, was done in the marginally noted places.
Mandalay ...	22	
Thayetnyo ...	18	
Myingyan ...	15	
Sagaing ...	10	
Magwe ...	8	
Prome ...	4	
Total ...	<hr/> 108 <hr/>	

Other latrines were installed in 5 or 6 villages in water-logged areas of Lower Burma with funds provided exclusively by the Rockefeller Foundation. The total cost to the Foundation, including cost of equipment, transportation and travelling expenses amounted to approximately Rs. 2,000.

Reports received state that these latrines are appreciated by the people, that they are entirely inoffensive, and that when they are

properly constructed they give efficient service over long periods of time.

Several localities were encountered where soil conditions were such that this type of latrine could not be economically installed. This was particularly true of Moulmein where repeated attempts failed. On the other hand, latrines were bored in villages in Insein district in places where water was standing at, or above, ground level. Substantial bamboo cylinders, 15 inches in diameter and 23 feet long, were used to line the bored holes and prevent caving; earth mounds three feet high were thrown up to support the superstructure, and the latrines functioned most satisfactorily.

The following facts have been demonstrated :—(1) This latrine can be constructed economically in most parts of Burma. (2) Where it has been given a fair trial it has proved to be highly satisfactory. (3) When bored to a depth of 20 feet and precautions are taken to prevent caving the latrine will serve a family of eight, either in the wet or dry areas, for at least two years. During this period the latrine will require little or no attention, will prevent fly danger, and will produce no offensive odours.

48. Anti-malaria Operations.—Anti-malaria measures were carried out during the year in the following towns :—

KYAUKPYU.—Routine anti-malaria work was continued on the same lines as in the previous two years. The work consisted of clearing and grading drains, filling up of excavations, buffalo wallows, tanks, low lands and borrow pits, cutting numerous *kazins*, ramparting and pitching drains at Ngalapwe stream, uprooting scrub jungle and treating the breeding areas with oil and paris-green. The results of these measures are encouraging. The spleen rate of the area has shown a fall from 75·3 in 1927 to 31·25 last year and 18·05 in the year under review.

The construction of a septic tank at the head of the Ngalapwe stream and of a bund around the lowlying swampy area at Pyinpyumaw were completed during the year. The object of the former measure is to see whether the breeding of mosquitoes is stopped by the fouling of the stream with the discharge from the septic tank. The latter measure was designed to allow the sea water to flow in and out through a gate and thus prevent breeding by its flushing action.

It is gratifying to learn from the Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukpyu, that the people in the town believe in the good work done by the anti-malaria measures.

LASHIO.—Jungle clearing, drain cutting and the filling in of borrow pits in different parts of the town were done by a gang of temporary coolies from June to October 1931. One oiler and two larvæ catchers were permanently employed throughout the year. Sub-soil drainage was provided in the seepage area below the civil hospital and military

police lines at a total cost of Rs. 3,460. The work was taken in hand in May and completed in September 1931. Provision was made in the budget for constructing another sub-soil drain next year. The total amount spent by the town committee on anti-malaria operations during the year was Rs. 7,074. Within half a mile radius around Lashio wet cultivation was stopped and only dry cultivation allowed. The spleen rate has improved from 19·63 in 1930 to 15·34 this year. In this connection, the Superintendent, Northern Shan States, remarks :—“ The decrease in spleen rate noted last year has continued and every area except Rural (East) shows a decrease. It is early to form definite conclusions but this decrease certainly indicates that the anti-malaria measures energetically pursued by Dr. Marsh are having effect.”

AKYAB.—Recurring work in connection with anti-malaria measures was done by a special gang of six coolies. With this staff the Jalia creek, Jail creek, Khamong creek, Ohntabin creek and many other low-lying and swampy areas in Singulan and Satrogeah villages were dealt with. The reclamation of the Ywagyi and Peeleegong brick fields with town refuse was continued. Regular and systematic inspections were made of all important pools and tanks breeding anopheline mosquitoes ; the surfaces of all stagnant collections of water were treated with paris-green or crude oil. The table below shows the difference in spleen rates taken when the town was surveyed in 1924 and in 1931 after anti-malaria operations had been undertaken in specified parts of the town :—

Name of wards.	Number of Block in Malaria Survey Map.	Spleen rate of 1924.	Spleen rate of 1931.
		Per cent.	Per cent.
Mawlee ...	VI	11·24	3·9
Shwebya and Lamma-daw.	XI	16·37	4·9
Ywagyi ...	V	15·38	8·1
Singulan ...	X	31·03	15·8
Nazywa ...	II	44·73	28·57

It is evident that there has been a decided decrease in the endemic incidence of malaria in the areas noted above.

TAUNGGYI.—Shade trees were planted on the sides of the stream running east of the recreation ground. As a result of last year's reclamation and draining it is reported that the reclaimed ground remained dry and no mosquitoes were found breeding there.

BHAMO.—Jail labour was utilised for four months in clearing the weeds and dressing the edges of the Imperial Lake and a temporary gang of coolies was employed for three months for clearing scrub jungle.

In certain areas spraying was carried out. The hospital returns show that the incidence of malaria was less than in the previous two years. The municipal committee has, during the year, framed bye-laws for the prevention of mosquito breeding in private premises.

SHWENYAUNG.—Spraying of “malariol” was carried out under the supervision of the staff of the Burma Oil Company in the early part of the year and from June onwards the sub-assistant surgeon, Yawnghwe, was kept in charge of the operations.

NAMTU.—The anti-mosquito campaign has shown good results in lowering the incidence of this disease as is evident from the following hospital attendances :—

			1930.	1931.
Asiatic Hospital, Namtu	...	...	10,075	6,384
Bawdwin Dispensary	...	...	3,268	704
Tiger Camp Dispensary	...	...	1,246	265
Namyo Dispensary	...	...	1,160	507
Mansam Falls Dispensary	...	...	491	93

It is reported that quinine was administered three times weekly and gave good results.

HSIPAW.—All the breeding places indicated in the malaria survey report were systematically visited and treated with paris-green. The Park Committee in charge of the Yehaw tank employed malis to keep down the grassy edges of the tank and arranged for the periodical raising and lowering of its water level. The pools and drains in the Nampaw Chaung area had been much improved, partly by the construction of new houses with new roads and drains and partly by the dumping of town refuse. The other lowlying places in that area were filled up for the purpose of converting it into a football ground. Stagnant pools in Thamo block were also filled in.

49. Port Health Branch—

RANGOON.—Major C. G. Crow, I.M.D., Port Health Officer, Rangoon, proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement from the 13th May 1931 and Mr. J. A. Anklesaria, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., was appointed to officiate in the post.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. K. T. Jungalwalla, L.M. & S., D.P.H., as an officiating Assistant Director of Public Health, the post of one Assistant Port Health Officer fell vacant, but as an economy measure the post was left unfilled.

The report of the Port Health Officer giving detailed information regarding the inspections carried out, etc., is published as Appendix D.

AKYAB.—A full year's figures are now available for the first time as to the number of incoming and outgoing vessels with the numbers of crew and passengers inspected and vaccinated. There were 305 incoming vessels of which 263 were from Indian ports and 42 from foreign ports. They carried a total of 35,431 passengers and 28,786 crew. The

total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 10,175 of which 540 were primary and 9,635 were revaccinations. Fortytwo vessels carrying 1,587 crew and 9 deck passengers left for ports beyond India and were inspected prior to departure.

KYAUKPYU.—No vessels from beyond India visited the port during the year and no cases of infectious diseases were reported. It is stated that 1,296 passengers came in and 2,127 departed from Kyaukpyu by the 104 vessels that passed through the port during the year.

BASSEIN.—Incoming vessels numbered 90 and they carried 6,531 crew. There were 23 outgoing vessels to ports beyond India and the effects of their 973 Asiatic and African crew were disinfected before the departure of the vessels. The Assistant Port Health Officer also inspected the riverine vessels that called daily at the port.

MOULMEIN.—Vessels numbering 148 from Indian ports and 23 from foreign ports called at Moulmein during the year. They are reported to have carried 12,098 crew and 958 passengers.

MERGUI.—Fiftytwo vessels coming from and 52 vessels proceeding to Malayan ports were inspected by the Port Health Officer. The incoming vessels are reported to have carried 4,241 crew and 279 passengers and the outgoing vessels 4,240 crew and 1,878 passengers.

TAVOY.—Medical inspection is carried out only in respect of passengers that arrive by the steamers from Penang. During the year 258 passengers were inspected.

SECTION X.

Personal Proceedings and General Remarks.

50. Director and Assistant Directors of Public Health.—Lt.-Col. E. Bisset, M.B., D.P.H., Director of Public Health, Burma, retired on the 8th April 1931, after nearly 11 years service under the Government of Burma, during which time much development took place in Public Health administration and many improvements were introduced. Lt.-Col. Bisset's retirement is a loss to the Province and his sound judgment and wide experience will be difficult to replace. Lt.-Col. G. Jolly, C.I.E., I.M.S., the officiating Director was confirmed in his appointment from the above date. When Lt.-Col. Jolly proceeded on long leave from the 31st August 1931, Major E. Cotter, I.M.S., was appointed to officiate as Director and Mr. K. T. Jungalwalla was appointed to officiate as Assistant Director. On the appointment of Mr. J. A. Anklesaria as officiating Port Health Officer, Rangoon, U San Hla Aung succeeded him as Assistant Director.

The following places were inspected by the Director and Assistant Directors during the year : Akyab, Buthidaung, Maungdaw, Myohaung, Kyaukpyu, Nyaunglebin, Tadagale, Hlegu, Prome, Paungdè, Bassein, Myaungmya, Maubin, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Thayetmyo, Mandalay, Maymyo, Meiktila, Pyinmana, Pyawbwe, Shwebo, Katha, Kawlin, Wuntho, Mawlaik, Kani, Homalin, Pantha, Paungbyin, Kalewa, Massein, Mingin, Môngywa, Lashio and Hsipaw.

51. Health Education.—Health education activities consisted of set lectures on health subjects, health talks to informal gatherings, magic lantern demonstrations accompanied by explanations of the slides, cinema exhibitions and distribution of literature on health matters. The year's health educational activities generally show a slight improvement over those of the previous year. A few districts and several towns, however, have lagged behind.

A. RURAL.—Health educational work in the rural areas shows a slight increase over last year ; 5,111 lectures and health talks were delivered, 219 lantern demonstrations and 16 cinema shows were held, and 194,865 copies of pamphlets and cards were distributed. The number of pamphlets and cards distributed last year was 174,249.

Bassein, Maubin, Toungco, Mandalay, Kyaukse and Meiktila districts deserve special mention for the number of lectures and attendances. Good work was also reported from the districts of Akyab, Arakan Hill Tracts, Kyaukpyu, Hanthawaddy, Myaungmya, Pyapôn, Amherst, Myingyan and Bhamo.

On the other hand, no health educational work was reported to have been done in the districts of Tavoy, Thayetmyo and Chin Hills, and no health educational work other than the distribution of pamphlets was carried out in the districts of Katha (including Mogôk subdivision) and Myitkyina.

Although magic lanterns and slides were placed at the disposal of district health officers, no lantern demonstrations were given in the districts of Pyapôn, Prome, Tavoy, Toungoo, Insein, Pegu, Thayetmyo, Magwe, Katha, Sagaing, Shwebo and Yamèthin.

B. URBAN.—During the year the urban health staffs gave 302 lectures and health talks, 29 lantern demonstrations, 182 cinema shows and distributed 140,018 copies of health pamphlets and cards. Though there was an increase in the number of lectures and picture shows, the attendances showed a slight decrease.

Satisfactory lecturing work was done in Sandoway, Kyaikto, Mergui, Kyaukse and Sagaing, and a good number of pamphlets and cards were distributed in the towns of Prome, Paungdè, Bassein, Myaungmya, Shwegyin, Mandalay, and Maymyo. No form of propaganda work other than that of distributing pamphlets and cards was carried out in the towns of Pegu, Nyaunglebin, Insein, Prome, Ngathaingyaung,

Kyaiklat, Moulmein, Tavoy, Shwegyin, Salin, Magwe, Chauk, Mandalay, Maymyo and Yamèthin. No propaganda work was reported from Zigôn, Syriam, Thôngwa, Thamaing, Kamayut, Thingangyun, Kanbe, Wakèma, Moulmeingyun, Yandoon, Allanmyo, Yenangyaung and Mawlaik towns.

HEALTH EXHIBITIONS.—The eighth Rangoon Health Week was held from the 26th January to the 1st February. It was opened by His Excellency Sir Charles Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., and proved to be very popular. The attendance on all the days was large and representative and the interest evinced by the visitors was keen and intelligent. A number of innovations were introduced to make the exhibition as attractive and instructive as possible. Two days were set apart for women and one day for school children. It was organised by the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society and this Department gave its aid.

A sports and health exhibition was held at Hlegu and another exhibition was held in connection with the industrial show at the foot of the Shwedagon Pagoda on the occasion of the *sein-bu-tin-pwe*, i.e. the crowning of the pagoda with a new diamond-studded golden *hti*.

Baby shows were held in Rangoon and Yamèthin.

The Hygiene Publicity Officer attended all the above shows.

C. HYGIENE PUBLICITY BUREAU.—A special officer was in charge of publicity throughout the year. He visited 7 mofussil towns and 9 villages where lectures on health subjects were delivered, magic lantern demonstrations were given and health films were screened to audiences estimated at about 32,400. About 67,310 copies of health pamphlets and cards were distributed amongst the audience.

Seven new pamphlets were prepared and printed during the year. The first of these pamphlets—Series 100, in Burmese—deals with the manufacture and sale of quinine by Government, and tells how this quinine, known as cinchona febrifuge tablets, can be obtained at a very low price through licensed vendors such as bazaar stall-holders, vendors of drugs, bazaar-gaungs, village headmen, managers of aided schools, village doctors, postmasters and vaccinators. Series 101 to 105 deal with leprosy, its incidence in Burma its signs and methods of treatment. They describe how the disease can be prevented and on what lines a campaign should be conducted against it. Of the five pamphlets the first is an adaptation, the last a reprint and the other three are translations of pamphlets issued in English by Dr. Muir. Series 106 gives reasons for the importance of correct registration of vital statistics and was distributed to all headmen in Burma.

A new poster No. 8, depicting how and where a baby should sleep, was added to the stock of the Bureau's posters.

Under the heading "Health and Hygiene" the editor of the *Headman's Gazette* reproduced pamphlets of this Department dealing with the subjects of smallpox, cholera, plague, vaccination, hygiene, venereal diseases, flies, mosquitoes, vaccination against inoculation, plague and evacuation, leprosy, respiratory diseases and medical inspection of schools.

52. District Health Officers and Assistant District Health Officers.—The employment of full-time District Health Officers continued in Akyab, Myaungmya, and Pyapôn districts. U Tha Gyaw, M.B., D.P.H., District Health Officer, Akyab, went on three months' leave from the 17th July and the Civil Surgeon, Akyab, held additional charge of the duties of District Health Officer during the period. Saw Kya Zit, M.B., D.P.H., District Health Officer, Pyapôn, proceeded on four months' leave on average pay from the 30th October, when an Assistant District Health Officer was posted to the district to carry on the work. U Maung Gale, M.B., D.P.H., continued as District Health Officer, Myaungmya, throughout the year.

The number of Assistant District Health Officers sanctioned for this Department is five. U Tun Min, M.B., B.S., U Ba Maung, M.B., B.S., and U Mra Tha, L.M. & S., officiated in the vacancies caused by the promotion of three Assistant District Health Officers as full-time District Health Officers. Mr. Ah Shoung obtained his Diploma in Public Health at Calcutta and on return was appointed as Health Officer, Maymyo. Mr. M. Chit Tway, who was employed as Health Officer, Rural Health Unit, Hlegu, proceeded on leave from the 12th March, and on return to duty on the 30th October, was posted to the Pyapôn district. U Tun Min who was employed in the Prome district, was awarded a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship to undergo the course for the Diploma in Public Health at Calcutta, and he relinquished charge of his duties on the 20th October. U Ba Maung worked in the Toungoo district up to the 21st May when he was appointed to officiate as Health Officer, Maymyo municipality. On being relieved of his duties at Maymyo on the 1st October, he was sent as a Local Government candidate to undergo the course for the Diploma in Public Health at Calcutta. U Mra Tha was employed in the Meiktila district throughout the year.

53. Municipal Health Officers.—The Burma Municipal (Public Health) Amendment Act, which envisages the gradual appointment by each municipal committee of a health officer and properly qualified public health staff, was brought into force from the 1st July 1931. Revised rules were framed under the Act regulating the qualifications, registration, pay and allowances, appointment, removal and punishment of health officers. A Government resolution indicating that first class health officers are expected to be appointed in towns with

a population of over 20,000 and second class health officers in towns with a population of over 10,000 and below 20,000 was published at the end of the year. The scheme for the employment of municipal health officers on the halfpay grant system was abolished but applications for help towards the pay of health officers were considered on their merits. During the year help was given in the case of Prome, Henzada, Pegu, Nyaunglebin and Thayetmyo municipalities.

A statement showing the Public Health staff employed by the local bodies in Burma is published in form B. From the statement it is seen that out of 15 towns which have a population of over 20,000, only 9 have employed whole-time health officers. None of the towns with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 employed a whole-time health officer. The municipalities of Thayetmyo and Nyaunglebin, although they each have a population below 10,000, have wisely continued to employ full-time health officers.

54. Public Health Inspectors—

A. UNDER TRAINING.—The eighth session of the Public Health Inspectors' Training Class was opened on the 20th July with 28 students including 2 unsuccessful candidates of the previous year. Of these, 3 withdrew from the class of their own accord. The rest, together with one unsuccessful candidate of 1930, appeared for the final examination with the result that 4 passed with credit and 17 secured ordinary passes.

B. EMPLOYED IN THE PROVINCE.—The number of public health inspectors employed in the Province was 183, of whom 119 were employed in towns, 46 in the rural areas, and 18 by special agencies such as the Burma Railways, Burma Corporation, Ltd., Namtu, Burma Oil Company, Ltd., and others. From the returns received it is seen that 5 district councils and 10 municipal and town committees are still without a public health inspector. In this connection it may be noted that section 34D of the Burma Municipal Act, as amended, makes it obligatory on the part of all municipalities to employ at least one public health inspector.

55. Cadre of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.—The number of sub-assistant surgeons sanctioned for this Department remained the same as last year :—*viz.* 22 permanent and 4 temporary. Of the former three were employed as Assistant Director, Vaccine Dépôt, Meiktila, Assistant Port Health Officer, Akyab, and Sub-Assistant Surgeon at the Malaria Bureau, Rangoon; the rest were on general sanitary and epidemic duties. At the beginning of the year, there was a shortage of one sub-assistant surgeon in the permanent cadre and on the reversion to the Medical Department during the year of two sub-assistant surgeons there were three vacancies, one of which was filled up in the last week of December. Of the 4 temporary sub-assistant surgeons, the services

of two were dispensed with when the epidemic situation in the country improved and the other two were kept on, one being employed as Assistant Port Health Officer, Bassein.

The bulk of anti-cholera and anti-plague inoculations in the rural areas has to be done by these officers. The low incidence of epidemic diseases, which fortunately continued from 1930, gave an opportunity to these officers to check vital statistics, verify vaccination work, inspect vernacular schools and conduct public health propaganda. During the year they carried out over 19,408 inoculations and verified 86,037 birth and death entries and 36,884 vaccinations, the corresponding figures for last year being 26,682, 57,972, and 21,938.

Two of the permanent cadre and one private candidate obtained the Government License in Hygiene during the year. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mr. A. Ba Hman was deputed to Karnal for special malaria training.

56. Medical Inspection of Schools and School Children.—Out of 301 Anglo-Vernacular, English and Normal schools recognised by Government 229 schools had adopted the medical inspection scheme by appointing school medical officers. Of these, reports were received from 176 schools compared with 209 last year and 166 in 1929.

Medical Officers examined 47,612 children or 96·25 per cent. of the pupils on the rolls of the schools examined. Of the pupils examined, 64·37 per cent. were protected by primary vaccination, 30·53 per cent. by revaccination, 3·01 per cent. by smallpox and the remaining 2·09 per cent. were unprotected.

The proportions of the principal defects found at medical inspection remained practically the same as last year. Defective teeth (18·23 per cent.), enlarged tonsils (11·15 per cent.), defective vision (5·66 per cent.), trachoma (5·26 per cent.), anæmia (4·81 per cent.) and skin diseases (3·88 per cent.) were the most common defects. The majority of cases of defective teeth and enlarged tonsils were among children reading in the lower classes.

During the year the plans of 7 school buildings were examined and approved by this Department. The sanitary condition of school buildings including arrangements for water supply and conservancy were, with a few exceptions, generally reported as good.

The decision of Government to suspend the medical inspection scheme from the year 1932-33 on account of financial stringency, was communicated to all the schools at the end of the year. It is gratifying to be able to report that some of the medical officers have already signified their willingness to do the work gratis. It is hoped that the school authorities will make every effort to continue the medical inspections until such time as Government is able to resume the grant-in-aid for the purpose.

57. Hlegu Health Unit.—The Hlegu Health Unit continued its operations during the year 1931 according to the original financial agreement and with the same personnel as that mentioned in last year's report. The collection and study of vital statistics, health surveys of villages, health education, a hookworm survey, control of acute epidemic diseases and measures for procuring immunization, medical examination of pupils in almost every school, maternity and child welfare work, waste removal, measures directed towards the improvement of food establishments and water supplies, soil sanitation and laboratory work constituted its main spheres of activities.

The recent census enumeration has been helpful in obtaining a few basic figures in relation to this township. Its population is 63,383, an increase of 5,307 since the last census. The number of births and deaths registered during 1931 were 2,204 and 1,394 respectively, the crude rates calculated on the recent census population being 34·77 and 21·99. If the birth and death rates for the year 1930 were estimated on the inter-censal population, the current year's rates are still the highest on record for the township and compare with a general rural birth-rate of 26·11 and death rate of 15·87. From the high figures for births and deaths recorded last year and this year, it is evident that registration has been remarkably thorough. The crude infant mortality rate has been more or less the same as last year (131·12) being 144·74 as compared with a general rate for the rural areas of Burma of 177·89.

The work of the Unit was to some extent hampered by an outbreak of fire on the 3rd May which completely destroyed the office building with all its records, and later by the activities of rebels in the Paunggyi valley which necessitated the recall to headquarters, for about four months, of the midwife and public health inspector employed there. During the year 3,508 houses in 93 villages were surveyed. As all available data collected from such surveys in the previous year were destroyed by fire, many visits had to be made to areas already surveyed. Lectures, lantern talks, cinema shows and school talks totalled 266, with an approximate total attendance of 32,939. There were 139 cases of communicable diseases of which 114 were measles; the number of persons vaccinated against smallpox was 6,320; the number of laboratory examinations was 124; the number of visits to clinics was 2,116, home visits by the nurse 4,207, ante-natal visits by the midwives 1,713, deliveries 878 and post-partum visits 3,138. The destruction of the school weighing machine through fire necessitated the slowing down of the work in connection with the inspection of schools, but this want was rectified in December. On the whole, 10,592 inspections were made, *viz.*, latrines (1,868), wells (private 916, public 14 or a total of 930), tanks (520), eating shops (1,303), meat (103), fish (323) and vegetable (1,190) stalls, stables and cattle sheds (3,342) and commercial premises (1,013).

In its capacity as a training centre, the Health Unit afforded facilities for practical training for a period of two weeks to 34 sanitary

inspectors and 3 sub-assistant surgeons. One health officer of the Provincial Health Department was deputed to observe the work of the Unit for a period of two weeks and 15 students from the Medical College spent a day in having the working plan of the Unit explained to them and in observing some of its activities.

The principal changes in the personnel of the Unit were the appointment of Mr. V. W. Fenn, L.S.M.F., C.P.H., on his return from America, as Health Officer of the Unit in the place of Mr. M. Chit Tway, M.B., B.S., and the departure to America on leave, on the 7th August 1931, of Dr. J. F. Kendrick, M.D., the Director of the Unit.

In concluding this section I wish to gratefully acknowledge the timely generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation in granting a special sum of 1,000 dollars for the replacement of equipment lost in the fire. This kind action relieved anxiety and enabled the work to be pressed forward with undiminished energy. My thanks are also due to the members of the Health Unit Advisory Board, to U Set Shein, Chairman, District Council, Insein, and to U Aye, M.L.C., for their valuable help and to Dr. J. F. Kendrick, M.D., of the Rockefeller Foundation to whom belongs most of the credit for the skilful and efficient organisation of the Unit.

58. Health Conditions in Mines.—The report on the Burma Corporation Mines at Namtu along with a summary of health conditions in the mines of other districts is published as Appendix C.

59. Burma Ghee Adulteration Act, 1917.—Under this Act, 56 samples of ghee were examined from *Rangoon* of which 12 were reported to be adulterated. It is stated that no action was taken in two cases as the parties were new and the quantity of ghee in the shops was small. In another case the party closed the shop and went away before any action could be taken. The remaining 9 cases with 2 cases pending from last year were sent up for prosecution with the result that fines to a total amount of Rs. 145 were imposed in 6 cases, 3 cases were struck off and the remaining 2 were pending disposal at the end of the year.

In *Mandalay*, out of 7 samples sent to the Analyst, 4 were found to be adulterated. Prosecutions were thereupon instituted and two shopkeepers were fined Rs. 30 each, the cases against the other two being pending at the end of the year.

60. Burma Food and Drugs Act, 1928.—As foreshadowed in last year's report, the Public Analyst has worked out standards for dried milk, fresh milk, tea and edible oils, and they are now being considered. During the year the Health Officer, Akyab municipality, was appointed as a public analyst under section 2 (c) of the above Act within the Akyab municipal area in respect of fresh milk only.

E. COTTER, Major, I.M.S.,
Offg. Director of Public Health, Burma.

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APPENDIX A.

NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT OF PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED, AND WORKS CARRIED OUT BY THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, PUBLIC HEALTH CIRCLE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BURMA, FOR THE YEAR 1931.

I.—Water Supply.

Myingyan.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 12,531 for constructing an elevated service tank of 20,000 gallons capacity in addition to the existing one of the same capacity in the Bazaar quarter, Area B, and laying water mains.

Vaccine Dépôt, Meiktila.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 14,572 for water supply arrangements of intake for pump supply was prepared and submitted for disposal. At the request of the Director of Public Health the estimate was revised, amounting to Rs. 9,998 for more important work, *i.e.*, for renewal of service reservoir and pumping plant and was again submitted to the Director of Public Health for sanction and allotment of funds.

Moulmein Jail.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 315 for fixing a meter to downtake pipe at the foot of trestle tank. The work is completed.

Government Press.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 30 for water connection to type casting machine at the Press—work completed.

Minbu.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,255 for proposed water supply scheme was prepared and submitted to the President, Minbu Municipality, through the Commissioner, Magwe Division, for disposal.

Syriam.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,99,393 for a complete water supply scheme at Syriam was prepared and submitted to the President, Syriam Municipality, through the Commissioner, Pegu Division, for disposal.

Central Jail, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 998 for providing mild steel tanks at Tank House, was prepared and submitted to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Rangoon, through the Inspector-General of Prisons, Burma, for sanction and allotment of funds.

Kyaikto.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 5,53,801 for a complete water supply scheme was prepared and forwarded to the President, Kyaikto Municipality, through the Commissioner, Tenasserim Division, Moulmein, for disposal.

Mental Hospital, Tadagale.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 993 for cleaning tube well No. 1 and renewing water and air mains in the tube well—work completed.

Rangoon Cantonment.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,313 for modification of existing service pipes to suit service meters in non-retained area—work completed.

Rangoon Cantonment.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,306 for provision of water meter to additional buildings in the non-retained area—work completed.

Pegu Civil Station.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 27,795 for water supply scheme at the station was prepared and submitted for disposal.

Criminal Investigation Department, Headquarters, Insein.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,859 for providing water meters with bypass connection at the service mains of the Criminal Investigation Department Lines was prepared and submitted for disposal.

Veterinary School, Insein.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,859 for providing a water meter with bypass connection at the service main of the school—work completed.

Windermere Park, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,301 for providing 4" and 3" Leeds Combination meter on 6" and 4" C.I. existing distribution main of the park. The work is in progress.

Thingangyun.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 6,315 for providing pumping plant and engine house to draw water from the 6" tube well was prepared and submitted to the President, Town Committee, Thingangyun, through the Commissioner, Pegu Division, for disposal.

Mandalay.—Several detailed plans and estimates for water supply schemes at Mandalay were prepared and submitted to the Commissioner, Mandalay Division, for disposal :—

(1) Estimate amounting to Rs. 36,25,544 for the Irrawaddy River Intake scheme, 35 gallons per head, steam pumping plant.

(2) Estimate amounting to Rs. 33,16,925 for Irrawaddy River Intake scheme, 35 gallons per head, oil engine pumping plant.

(3) Estimate amounting to Rs. 33,46,515 for Irrawaddy River Intake scheme, 35 gallons per head with electrically driven pumping plant.

(4) Estimate amounting to Rs. 26,17,232 for the Irrawaddy River Intake scheme, 30 gallons per head, steam pumping plant.

(5) Estimate amounting to Rs. 23,28,024 for the Irrawaddy River Intake scheme, 30 gallons per head, with electrically driven pumping plant.

(6) Estimate amounting to Rs. 48,43,155 for Yankintaung Canal scheme—steam driven.

(7) Estimate amounting to Rs. 89,28,146 for Sedaw Valley Gravitation scheme.

(8) Estimate amounting to Rs. 73,72,900 for Sedaw Valley Gravitation scheme, 20 gallons per head.

(9) Estimate amounting to Rs. 18,68,771 for tube well scheme—oil engine driven.

(10) Estimate amounting to Rs. 17,15,544 for tube well scheme—electric motor driven.

(11) Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,605 for improvements to tube wells Nos. 5 and 6 at Mandalay. The work is in progress.

Pyinmana.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 701 for providing meters on water mains to residential buildings at Pyinmana Forest School. The work is in progress.

Secretariat, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 635 for completing repairs to damages by earthquake at Secretariat Building, Rangoon—work completed.

Civil Police Lines, Labutta, Myaungmya District.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 4,200 for sinking an experimental tube well for the Civil Police Lines was prepared and submitted to the District Superintendent of Police, Myaungmya, through the Inspector-General of Police, Burma, for sanction and allotment of funds.

Akyab Jail.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 567 for installing a new double barrel improved Indian pattern kite motion pump for jail water supply at Akyab—work completed.

Paungdè Jail.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 7,214 for providing water supply scheme at Paungdè was prepared and submitted to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Burma, through the Executive Engineer, Tharrawaddy Division, for sanction and allotment of funds.

Mental Hospital, Tadagale.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 105 for providing a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " Siemen's water meter on the Corporation supply at Mental Hospital, Tadagale, was prepared and submitted to the Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Tadagale, for disposal.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 6,248 for providing water meter at University College, Convocation Hall, University Library, Training College and Clerks' Quarters, Rangoon University—work in progress.

Tavoy Jail.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 9,960 for water supply scheme was prepared and submitted for disposal.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 234 for providing water meter at Post Office, Book Club and Gymnasium—work completed.

Pegu.—Pitometer tests were carried out in connection with water supply scheme and completed at an expenditure of Rs. 250.

Moulmein.—Pitometer tests were carried out in connection with improved water supply scheme and completed at an expenditure of Rs. 199.

Chief Justice's Quarters, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 455 for supplying and fixing a hand force pump with piping and making a ground masonry reservoir—work completed.

Thatôn.—The work for fixing gauges for recording the yield of springs to ascertain its suitability as a scheme of water supply is in progress.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,334 for taking out and re-fixing meters and providing additional accommodation for servants' latrine, for bachelors' quarters, Senior Assistant Lecturer's Quarters at University—work completed.

Vaccine Depot, Meiktila.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,247 for additional lavatory basins, water and gas connection to Vaccine Depot was prepared and submitted to the Director of Public Health for sanction and allotment of funds.

Several estimates for surface wells, tanks, etc., were examined and reported on.

Most of the estimates for major and minor works prepared during previous years were sanctioned and funded in full. These works were put in hand and completed.

II.—Sewerage and Sewage Disposal and Sanitary Schemes.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 82,705 for providing sanitation and hot water installation, Training College—work completed.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 31,823 for sanitary installation, University and Judson Colleges, University Library—work completed.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 20,719 for sanitation to three officers' quarters and quarters for three additional staff—work completed.

Pansodan Police Station.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 782 for proposed sink and water supply to Durk Room, 1st floor, in the Police Station—work completed.

Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,112 for providing extension to hot water installation at the Hospital—work completed.

Government House, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 6,953 for modification of hydraulic tanks and contact beds at Government House. The work is in progress.

Government House, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,169 for renewing G.I. pipes with new ones for lawn hydrant at Government House, Rangoon—work completed.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 7,275 for sanitation, water supply and sewerage for Book Club, Post Office, Work-shop and Battery Room for University College, Physics Block—work completed.

Civil Hospital, Mandalay.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 65,945 for sanitation to old buildings of Civil Hospital at Mandalay was prepared and submitted to the Civil Surgeon, Mandalay, through the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, for disposal.

New Law Courts, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 768 for proposed sink in south-west Gazebo on roof of New Law Courts Rangoon—work completed.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 52,063 for gas installation, University and Judson Colleges, Rangoon University—work nearly completed.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,25,370 for laboratory furniture for University and Judson Colleges—work in progress.

Clerks' Quarters, Bauktaw.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,205 for converting the existing pit latrines into a bucket system latrine attached to the clerks' quarters—work completed.

New General Hospital, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 529 for dismantling the existing damaged 2" G.I. waste pipe and lead trap including lead ante pipe and replacing same by 2" C.I. pipe and trap at ward, kitchen, main building, New General Hospital, Rangoon—work completed.

New General Hospital, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,310 for replacing the existing damaged medical officers' lavatory basins in New General Hospital, Rangoon—work completed.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,699 for reconditioning the existing sanitary installation at proposed Warden's quarters, No. 5, University College—work completed.

Windermere Park, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 6,084 for improvements of settling tank outfall works at Windermere Park—work completed.

Prome Court, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,323 for replacing the existing leaking hot water boiler with a new one at Newlyn Road block—work completed.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,313 for taking out and re-fixing meters and providing additional accommodation for servants' latrine and bathing platform, bachelors' quarters and Senior Assistant Lecturer's quarters, Rangoon University.

Secretariat, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,930 for proposed sanitary installation and water supply to the office of the Superintendent of Excise, Rangoon, was prepared and submitted to the Superintendent

of Excise, through the Commissioner of Excise, Burma, for sanction and allotment of funds.

Syriam.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 26,708 for providing a night soil dumping tank for Thanybin ward, Syriam, was prepared and forwarded to the President, Syriam Municipality, through the Commissioner, Pegu Division, for disposal.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 767 for providing sanitary accommodation, to Professors' lavatory at University College, Chemistry Block—work completed.

C.I.D. Headquarters, Insein.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 7,181 for sewage outfall works connected to macerating tank at C.I.D. Lines, Insein, was prepared and submitted for disposal.

Government House, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 420 for replacing the w.c. suite to His Excellency's bathroom at Government House—work completed.

Old Chief Court, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,480 for laboratory arrangements and water supply in Geological Survey Office of India and at Old Chief Court was prepared and forwarded to the Department concerned for disposal.

Myetada Police Station.—The Police-station was equipped with modern sanitary appliances at a cost of Rs. 9,943.

Civil Police Lines, Insein.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 11,605 for water flush latrines connected to sewerage scheme at the lines was sanctioned with funds.

Work is being put in hand.

Kyaukp'yu.—The work for proposed night soil dumping septic tank was carried out and completed at an expenditure of Rs. 3,688-10-0.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 808 for extending 6" C.I. sewer pipe to the proposed nullah at the University—work completed.

Most of the estimates for major and minor works prepared during the previous years were sanctioned and funded during the year under review. These works were put in hand and completed.

III.—Drainage.

Wakéma.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,06,2 6 for drainage scheme was prepared and submitted to the President, Wakéma Municipality, through the Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, Bassein, for disposal.

Insein.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 9,987 for outfall drains, bazaar area, Insein, was prepared and submitted to the President, Insein Municipality for disposal.

Pegu.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 80,631 for drainage scheme at Pegu was prepared and submitted to the President, Pegu Municipality, through the Commissioner, Pegu Division, for disposal.

Kyaiklat.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,51,778 for drainage scheme was prepared and submitted to the Municipal President, through the Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, Bassein, for disposal.

Prome.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,71,557 for drainage scheme at Prome was prepared and submitted to the President, Prome Municipality, through the Commissioner, Pegu Division, for disposal.

Maymyo.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 4,16,464 for a drainage scheme at Maymyo was prepared and submitted to the President, Maymyo Municipality, for disposal.

Nyaunglebin.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,28,497 for drainage scheme was prepared and submitted to the President, Nyaunglebin Municipality, for disposal.

Several schemes for drainage were received, estimated and reported on.

IV.—Bazaars.

Pegu.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 52,569 for re-erection of Pegu cloth bazaar and dry goods bazaar. The work is under construction.

Tavoy.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,96,558 for constructing a new bazaar was prepared and submitted to the President, Tavoy Municipality, through the Commissioner, Tenasserim Division, Moulmein, for disposal.

Myitkyina.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,277 for proposed pork stall at Myitkyina was prepared and submitted to the President, Town Committee, Myitkyina, through the Commissioner, Sagaing Division, for disposal.

Nattalin.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 39,484 for constructing a new bazaar at Nattalin was prepared and submitted to the President, Municipal Committee, Nattalin, through the Commissioner, Pegu Division, for disposal.

Several schemes and layout plans were submitted for opinion and returned.

V.—Reclamation.

Myitkyina.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 72,148 for reclamation of the new extension area at Myitkyina was prepared and submitted to the President, Town Committee, Myitkyina, through the Commissioner, Sagaing Division, for disposal.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL PUBLIC HEALTH BOARD
FOR THE YEAR 1931.

1. The constitution and functions of the Board remained unchanged during the year under report.

2. There was no change in the personnel of the Board.

3. The amount allotted to the Board in the Public Health Department Budget for the year 1931-32 was Rs. 74,000 as compared with Rs. 58,770 allotted in the previous year and Rs. 2,14,190, Rs. 5,92,930 and Rs. 9,50,000 in the years 1929-30, 1928-29 and 1927-28 respectively.

4. Only one meeting was held during the year as against three in the previous year. The number of projects considered was 12, or 12 less than in the previous year. The total amount of contributions on public health projects approved by the Board during the year under report was Rs. 28,851 as compared with Rs. 83,709 during the year 1930. A detailed statement of the grants sanctioned at the meeting held during the year is appended to this report.

5. The Board agreed to submit for the consideration of the Government the difficulties experienced in the absence, in its budget estimates, of a suitable lump sum provision. It considered that the practice understood to exist in the Punjab, where all the funds are provided for its Public Health Board in a lump sum, is the most suitable.

6. The Board submitted for the consideration of the Government, the waste of time and money involved by the present requirement that no funds be sanctioned for a project except on a detailed estimate. It was of opinion that in these circumstances the Kyaikto Municipal Committee would never be able to carry out its water supply scheme without Government assistance, and considered that Local Authorities should not be allowed to call for estimates until the Board had been satisfied that they were able as well as willing to carry out the project.

7. The Projects Sub-Committee of the Board held three meetings as in the previous year. It considered 12 projects of which 8 were approved unconditionally, 1 approved subject to certain modifications and 3 rejected.

8. The Zigôn Municipal Committee decided during the year to abandon its water supply scheme. The Board, however, resolved to

call for a report after the space of a year and to investigate the Municipal Committee's ability or otherwise to proceed with the scheme.

9. The action of the Akyab Municipal Committee in utilizing for the reclamation of tanks in private lands, the funds granted by the Board in connection with anti-malarial measures, was condoned.

10. In considering an application for administrative approval to the plans and estimates of the Akyab Water Supply Scheme, it was resolved that administrative approval should be recommended to Government, and that a recommendation should be submitted to the Local Government to grant a loan up to a maximum of Rs. 2 lakhs to the Municipal Committee. It was also decided that the question of a grant should be taken up only after an examination of the Municipal taxation in Akyab, in view of the fact that, as the town pays only half the rate of Provincial Land Rate, it might be in a position to pay higher municipal taxes; or in the alternative, be able to discover other ways and means of increasing the yield from its local taxation.

11. The Moulmeingyun Town Committee's proposal to postpone its water supply scheme for five years and to utilize the loan, granted therefore, for the construction of a bazaar, was not accepted by the Board. It was, however, resolved that the Committee should be asked after the space of about a year, whether it was prepared to proceed with the scheme or to abandon it.

It was also resolved that a recommendation be submitted to the Local Government to the effect that if an application for a bazaar loan was received, it might be sympathetically considered.

12. Revised financial sanction was accorded in respect of the work of construction of the weir of the Bhamo Imperial Lake, and a further allotment of Rs. 133 was made. The construction of the weir forms part of the anti-malarial scheme at Bhamo.

13. A contribution of Rs. 1,275 was made to the Kyaukpyu Municipal Committee to meet the balance of the cost of its water supply scheme, and thereby to enable it to establish a Renewal Fund for the eight pumps installed on surface wells at Kyaukpyu.

14. An application by the Thayetmyo Municipal Committee for a grant towards the cost of constructing a septic tank latrine, was refused owing to lack of funds.

15. An application from the Insein District Council also for a contribution towards the cost of a similar project was refused for the same reason.

16. In connection with the question of finding a safe source of water supply for Mandalay, various schemes were considered. It was ultimately decided that the adoption of the Irrawaddy Intake Scheme should be recommended to the Municipal Committee.

17. It was recommended to Government that Local Government (Municipal) Department Circular No. 50 of 1926, as subsequently amended, on the subject of the preparation and submission of public health projects, should be amended so as to provide that grants would be paid after sanction as funds became available, and that if, in the event of the preliminary experiment, in respect of any scheme or project, proving successful, the local body either refused to proceed with the scheme, or abandoned it without the approval of the Board, the contribution would be liable to be refunded.

18. An application from the Taungdwingyi Municipal Committee, for a grant to meet two-thirds of the cost of its water supply reorganisation scheme was refused for lack of funds.

19. During the year under report, the Board accorded administrative approval to the following schemes :—

- (i) Construction of a double-storeyed bazaar at Paungdè.
- (ii) Reconstruction of the cloth and dry goods bazaar, Pegu.
- (iii) Construction of a masonry closed bazaar at Kama in the Thayetmyo District.
- (iv) Improvements to tube wells Nos. 5 and 6 of the Mandalay Water Supply Scheme.
- (v) Construction of a septic tank latrine at Thayetmyo.
- (vi) Construction of a 12 seated septic tank latrine at Hlegu, Insein District.
- (vii) Taungdwingyi Water Supply Reorganisation Scheme.

The Board recommended to Government that administrative approval be accorded to the Akyab Water Supply Scheme.

20. The following projects were completed during the year under report :—

<i>Name and nature of Project.</i>	<i>Date of Completion.</i>
(i) Shwebo Water Supply Scheme ...	15th June 1931.
(ii) Construction of wells and tanks in the Maubin District	23rd February 1931.
(iii) Construction of incinerators, mixing sheds and soak pit at Chauk	3rd March 1931.
(iv) Cost of repairs to the bund and main pipe line of the Pegu Water Works	March 1931.

Statement showing Grants approved by the Board during the year.

Name of Project.	Amount sanctioned.
	Rs.
1. Mawlaik water supply scheme	4,532
2. Yandoon water supply scheme	13,852
3. Construction of the weir of the Imperial Lake, Bhamo ...	133
4. Establishment of a renewal fund for the eight pumps installed on surface wells, Kyaukpyu.	1,275
5. Kyaikto water supply scheme	6,699
6. Bhamo anti-malarial measures	2,000
7. Jungle clearing at Mawlaik	360
Total ...	• 28,851

• This does not represent the amount actually disbursed during the calendar year 1931.

APPENDIX C.

Health Conditions in Mines.

A.—BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED, NAMTU.

General Conditions.—The health of the population of the district remained satisfactory.

Anthrax.—Three cases of anthrax occurred. One of the patients died. Case mortality 33·3 per cent. It was found on investigation that sheep, brought into this area from Mongyin for the purpose of slaughter for sale, were dying rapidly and in numbers. Some sick sheep were examined and blood smears were made which showed large spore bearing bacilli. These bacilli were afterwards confirmed as anthrax by the Pasteur Institute, Rangoon, to where pieces of various organs taken from three carcasses exposed for sale by the mutton licensee were sent. To prevent spread of the disease the mutton shop was closed for four days, disinfected, and all “suspect” and infected carcasses and hides were destroyed. The sick sheep were killed and buried in quicklime and the remainder of the flock was examined daily. All movement of cattle, goats and sheep was forbidden. The slaughter of sheep was prohibited. The disease disappeared.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—One case of this disease was admitted to hospital. The patient was Chinese, owner of a portable kitchen from which hot meals were sold. He lodged in a house in Panghai. This

house and the contacts were put in quarantine. The house was disinfected and the occupiers were examined and their throats smeared to see if there was a "carrier." No one harbouring the meningococcus was found. This examination was carried out daily for ten days. No other case was found. The patient died.

Malaria.—The anti-mosquito campaign has shown good results in lowering the incidence of this disease. The mortality has been reduced and the malignancy has been lessened. Very few cases of cerebral malaria were seen. Quinine was administered three times weekly, on alternate days, and gave good results.

Lead Poisoning.—There was no case of lead intoxication seen during the period under review. It was decided to educate the employees in personal hygiene and a free issue of soap was allowed by the Company to the men working in the Smelter and Refinery. The employees were pleased—something for nothing—and the result justified the action of the employer. The routine examination of employees and those to be employed is being continued, the advantage of early spotting of these persons "susceptible to lead" is gained. These "susceptibles" are given other work where they will not be exposed to the hazard of lead. All women and males under 16 years are now "protected persons" and come under the preliminary and routine examination.

Cholera.—There was no case of cholera during the year. The annual inoculation of the employees was carried out. All new-comers to the Company's service are inoculated with cholera vaccine. The Shan villagers came voluntarily for prophylaxis. No case of strong reaction was notified.

Typhoid, Paratyphoid, A and B.—Sporadic cases are still cropping up in this district and when a case is reported prophylactic inoculation is offered to all contacts of the diseased person.

Number of cases 38, number of deaths 4. Case mortality 10.52 per cent.

Tetanus.—Two cases of tetanus were admitted to hospital from this area. Both gave histories of small injuries that were not treated. Both recovered.

Tuberculosis of the Lungs.—Number of cases 44, number of deaths 28. Case mortality 63.63 per cent. Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are now isolated as soon as possible and it is hoped that spread of the disease will be stopped by teaching the diseased persons some elementary hygiene in regard to spitting, etc.

Relapsing Fever.—No case of this disease was seen during the period under review. Delousing is still being done when new coolies come into the district and when sick members of the gang are examined their blood is searched for the parasite causing relapsing fever.

Chicken-pox.—Number of cases 9, deaths nil. There was a crop of mild cases of chicken-pox. All contacts were isolated and the disease ceased.

Diphtheria.—A case of diphtheria was discovered in Bawdwin. The case was diagnosed clinically and was confirmed by microscopic examination. It yielded to specific treatment. The patient recovered. All the contacts were given antitoxin in prophylactic doses and were isolated for twelve days and their throats examined daily. No other case occurred.

Food Poisoning.—A sweetmeat vendor sold some of his wares in Mansam Falls. Fifteen persons developed symptoms of food poisoning. There was no death. All the people affected had eaten the sweetmeat bought from this man. A bacillus of the Proteus group was isolated.

Sanitation.—The sanitary state of the Company's lease was very satisfactory. Two new latrines of the "bore hole" variety were made. This style of latrine is not a success in this camp as the underlying rock is too close to the surface except in two or three parts of the camp. In some old pit latrines fly larvae were discovered so that all these places are now treated with crude oil fortnightly. Panghai is the greatest offender as many old pits still exist there. The number of adult flies seen has been reduced by this method. In Panghai all the old pit latrines are being abolished and bucket latrines put in their places. These bucket latrines are more satisfactory from a sanitary point of view.

School Inspection.—This was carried out and all minor defects detected in the pupils were rectified. A spleen rate was kept. The proportion of cases of enlarged spleen was small.

Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.—It is a pleasure to be able to state that this scheme has caught on and many pregnant women now come for ante-natal examination and for advice. Also many mothers bring their babies and get advice on the upbringing of the latter. All newborn babies are vaccinated against small pox as soon after birth as possible.

J. HUGHES, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,
Chief Medical Officer.

B.—MERGUI DISTRICT.

The District Health Officer visited only one mine during the year. The tin and wolfram industry is suffering considerably from a slump. The large companies and dredging concerns have long since closed down. Smaller mines are being run on the tribute system, where the tin is worked by petty contractors. No improvement in the living conditions of labourers is likely in such circumstances. Malaria is endemic in some areas. Sanitation in these little camps is primitive.

C.—TAVOY DISTRICT.

The District Health Officer inspected four mines during the year. The prevailing disease in the mining camps was malaria but its incidence was kept low by the adoption of anti-malarial measures. In Heinze Basin, the Company authorities preferred the issue of quinine as a preventative.

The general health of the labourers was on the whole good. The water supply was clean and wholesome and food was of good quality. The housing arrangements are reported to be satisfactory and with no overcrowding. The camps looked clean and well cared for.

D.—THATON DISTRICT.

The Public Works Department quarries, *Mokpalin*, are surrounded by hills on three sides and by a swamp on the fourth. Over 500 coolies are usually employed but the work in the camp has for some time been suspended. All Government buildings are situated on a slope on the east side of the main road, of which only 15 have been occupied. The general sanitary condition of the place has been good and latrine accommodation clean and sufficient, but on the western side of the main road are a number of low huts which are ill-ventilated and overcrowded. They have been occupied by Ooriya coolies employed by private contractors for work in the quarries. The sanitation of this part of the camp leaves much to be desired. There is a dispensary in charge of a compounder to attend to minor ailments and injuries. The most prevalent disease in the area has been malaria.

The number of coolies employed in *Taungzun* quarry was about 200. The majority lived in thatched bamboo houses. Ventilation was poor and the houses were stuffy. Cattle were also kept very close to the houses.

In the *Mayangone* quarry coolies numbering about 175 were housed in bamboo and thatch huts. The sanitation of the camp was poor. There was a dispensary in charge of a compounder and regular inspections were reported to have been made by a medical officer.

The output of *Yinnyein* quarry must have been very small, as on an average only about 50 coolies were employed. Their housing accommodation consisted of a series of huts with earth floors. The houses were reported as low, poorly ventilated and dark. The water supply was from seven shallow wells. There were no outbreaks of epidemics and a medical officer is reported to have inspected this camp regularly.

E.—THE RUBY MINES AREA.

As the Burma Ruby Mines Company, Limited, Mogôk, has closed since February 1931, there is nothing to note on the sanitary condition of the Ruby mines.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF
RANGOON FOR THE YEAR 1931.

Inspection of incoming Sea-Going Vessels.

1. (a) Vessels from Indian and Foreign Ports numbered 1,560 or 12 less than in 1930 and they carried 142,583 members of crew and 281,627 passengers or 42,531 less than in 1930.

(b) Of the above vessels, 1,139 were from Indian ports and 421 from foreign ports.

(c) Vessels Visited.—These numbered 1,352 showing a decrease of 37 on 1930. They carried 127,665 members of crew and 271,368 passengers making a total of 399,033 persons.

The total number of persons inspected incoming and outgoing is 479,328.

(d) Summary of Vaccination performed by the Port Health Department :—

Crew and passengers of incoming vessels	...	150,381
Crew and passengers of outgoing vessels	...	1,093
Crew and passengers of riverine vessels	...	...
Crew and passengers of harbour vessels	...	32
New crew and light house keepers	..	3,126
Port Commissioners' employees	...	95
	Total	... 154,727

(e) Vessels not Visited : Burma Coastal Ports.—Coastal vessels numbering 208 were not inspected and they reported having carried 14,918 members of crew and 10,259 passengers.

2. REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH VESSELS WERE VISITED. A.—General Department Notification No. 73, dated the 13th March 1917 (Parts I to VII).

(a) Thirty-two vessels came under this regulation and reported the following :—

Infectious Diseases.—Sixteen cases of infectious diseases (8 less than in 1930) were reported by the commanders of 15 vessels.

Four cases of cholera	...	{ 2 buried at sea. 2 removed to contagious diseases hospital.
Four cases of chicken-pox		{ 1 case left at another port. 3 cases sent to contagious diseases hospital.
Three cases of measles	...	{ 1 case permitted to go to his residence 2 cases sent to contagious diseases hospital.
Five cases of mumps	...	{ 1 case sent to military hospital. 4 cases sent to contagious diseases hospital.

(b) Seventeen deaths from non-infectious diseases were reported on 17 vessels.

B.—Burma Vaccination Law Amendment Act IV of 1928 brought into force from the 1st August 1928.—One thousand three hundred and twenty vessels were inspected under this Act, on 25 of which 28 cases of infectious diseases were detected during inspection, *i.e.* 4 cases of smallpox, 18 cases of chicken-pox, 4 cases of measles and 2 cases of mumps. As a result of the visits paid under this Act, the following measures were carried out :—

(a) Inspection.—The number of passengers inspected was 271,368.

(b) Vaccinations.—

Found protected	...	...	121,408
Vaccinated on wharf	...	...	149,960
			271,368

(c) Infectious Diseases reported and detected.—These aggregated 44, *viz.*, 4 cases of cholera, 4 cases of smallpox, 22 cases of chicken-pox, 7 cases of measles and 7 cases of mumps. Out of these, 28 were only detected during inspection, as mentioned above.

(d) Thirty-five cripples and 18 lepers were detected during inspection of passengers. In addition, six lepers were reported by ships' surgeons.

(e) Out of 867 cases sent for observation, 1 case of cerebro-spinal malaria, 1 case of influenza and 9 cases of pneumonia developed.

3. DISINFECTION.—Disinfection of the effects of 182 members of crew and 782 passengers and 40 infected vessels was carried out.

4. VACCINATION.—Passengers and crew numbering 271,368 and 127,665 respectively were examined for vaccination. Out of the former, 149,960 and of the latter, 421 were vaccinated on arrival by the Rangoon Corporation vaccinators, making a total of 150,381.

5. SEGREGATION.—Nil.

Inspection of outgoing Sea-Going Vessels.

6. There were 602 vessels proceeding to ports beyond India or 47 less than in 1930.

All the members of the Asiatic and African crews, 39,884 in number, and all deck passengers, 23,074 in number, had their effects disinfected. Eleven thousand one hundred and fifteen European crew and 6,222 saloon passengers were inspected.

Three hundred and thirty-six members of crew and 757 passengers were vaccinated.

Four thousand and ninety-seven baggage coolies were inspected and their body clothes and uniforms were disinfected in steam prior to their handling passengers' luggage.

Temperature was tested on 169 members of crew and passengers. Of these 3 were found to have normal temperature, 4 to be suffering from chicken-pox and the rest having rise of temperatures. Of the remaining 162 passengers and crew, 116 were allowed to embark on the commanders' responsibility, and 46 were sent to different hospitals in Rangoon for observation and treatment.

No case of plague is known to have developed among the crew or passengers of these vessels on their outward voyage and no case of rat-plague was reported.

7. New members inspected prior to signing on the ships' articles were 3,191, of these, 3,156 were passed fit and 35 rejected, *i.e.*, 13 for gonorrhoea, 3 for hernia, 1 for hydrocele, 1 for varicocele, 1 for phimosis, 1 for diabetes, 1 for ulcer, 1 for abscess, 1 for injury, 2 for debility, 2 for defective vision, 1 for enlarged glands and 7 for ringworm.

Vessels in Harbour.

8. VESSELS IN HARBOUR.—Thirteen vessels with 380 members of crew underwent disinfection. One case of cholera, 5 cases of chicken-pox, 1 case of measles, 1 case of mumps, 7 cases of influenza, 2 cases of ordinary diseases and 2 deaths from ordinary diseases were reported.

Thirty-two members of crew were vaccinated and 13 were inoculated for cholera.

9. Inspections of measures to prevent ingress of rats into vessels at wharves were frequently carried out.

10. FUMIGATION OF VESSELS.—Twenty-eight vessels were fumigated to comply with the measures in force at the ports of destination.

11. FEND-OFF CERTIFICATES were requested by the agents of several vessels. Action was taken to see that the requirements were carried out.

12. INOCULATION AGAINST CHOLERA.—One hundred and eighty-eight persons were inoculated with 1 c.c. of cholera vaccine.

13. RIVERINE VESSELS.—One case of leprosy and 2 deaths from ordinary diseases were reported on 3 vessels.

Miscellaneous Transactions and Remarks.

14. PORT OFFICE MEN.—Two hundred and twenty-three were examined and found fit.

15. (a) Examination of Port Commissioners' Officers and Employees.—Examination was carried out on 103 candidates (including superiors and menials).

Infectious diseases amongst the employees of the Port Commissioners' Establishment, included 14 cases of chicken-pox, 1 case of measles, 5 cases of mumps, 615 cases of influenza and 1 case of enteric.

(b) The Port Commissioners' Dispensary.—The dispensary was opened in 1921. The daily average attendance was 102·38 making a total of 37,361.

(c) Sanitation of Port Commissioners' Foreshore.—The sanitation of the Port Area was undertaken by the Port Health Officer. The Port Commissioners supplied the following staff :—

Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	1
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors	...	...	...	2
Sub-Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	1
Sanitary Clerk	...	...	...	1
Jemadars	...	...	...	2
Maistries	...	...	...	7
Conservancy	...	...	...	61
Rat smoking	...	...	...	4
Rat trapping	...	...	...	4
General cleaning	...	...	...	7
Office washing	...	...	...	2

(d) Vaccination.—The whole of the Port Commissioners' employees were examined for vaccination and 3,170 were vaccinated as compared with 3,156 in 1930.

Inoculation.—Eleven durwans of the British India Steam Navigation Company, who were housed in Port Commissioners' quarters were inoculated on account of occurrence of a case of cholera among them.

(e) Ratting and Trapping.—One hundred and eleven traps.

Number of rats destroyed by smoking	...	4,724
Number of rats destroyed by trapping	...	6,038
Rat holes closed	...	21,319

16. The disinfection stoves were working for 989 hours.

17. PORT HEALTH STAFF.—The staff has worked to my satisfaction.

J. A. ANKLESARIA, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,
Port Health Officer, Rangoon.

TABLE No. I.—Statement showing In-coming Sea-going Vessels visited during the year ending the 31st December 1931.

Month. (1)	From Indian Ports.					From Foreign Ports.					Total.					
	Number of vessels. (2)	Number of crew. (3)	Number of Passengers.			Number of vessels. (9)	Number of crew. (10)	Number of Passengers.			Number of vessels. (16)	Number of crew. (17)				
			Males. (4)	Females. (5)	Boys. (6)			Girls. (7)	Total. (8)	Males. (11)			Females. (12)	Boys. (13)	Girls. (14)	Total. (15)
January	79	7,436	17,461	1,291	342	325	19,419	40	3,342	1,008	236	74	50	1,368	119	10,778
February	98	8,669	24,114	1,634	541	475	26,764	37	3,198	903	206	41	37	1,187	135	11,867
March	101	9,527	22,747	1,972	581	490	25,790	46	4,002	1,342	180	51	37	1,610	147	13,529
April	115	10,435	16,991	1,937	654	661	20,243	35	2,853	1,015	167	71	52	1,305	150	13,288
May	106	9,860	16,312	2,238	738	719	20,007	32	2,891	1,071	208	66	55	1,400	138	12,751
June	109	9,963	17,895	1,489	435	368	20,187	35	3,097	897	137	41	35	1,110	144	13,060
July	95	8,834	12,361	1,013	287	267	13,928	36	3,069	792	155	46	52	1,045	131	11,903
August	92	8,035	12,016	956	263	234	13,469	32	2,790	645	106	36	21	808	124	10,825
September	74	8,107	17,764	1,659	452	470	20,345	29	2,582	816	129	47	46	1,038	103	10,689
October	90	8,367	17,443	1,523	665	449	20,080	29	2,907	1,248	327	99	90	1,764	119	11,274
November	87	8,210	24,915	1,767	665	537	27,884	33	2,635	986	295	64	70	1,415	120	10,845
December	93	8,553	34,208	2,203	1,010	568	37,989	37	3,221	1,079	253	79	61	1,472	130	11,774
Total	1,139	105,996	234,227	19,682	6,633	5,563	266,105	421	36,587	11,802	2,399	715	606	15,522	1,560	142,583

TABLE NO. I.—Statement showing In-coming Sea-going Vessels visited during the year ending the 31st December 1931—concl'd.

Month.	Total—concl'd.				Medical Inspection and Observation.											
	Number of passengers.				Total inspected.		For temperature.		Crew.		Passengers.		Disinfection.			
	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
January	18,469	1,527	416	375	20,787	9,961	19,783	43	30	9,961	...	9,243	10,540	4	...	133
February	25,017	1,840	582	512	27,951	10,775	27,161	50	40	10,775	...	9,441	17,720	8	...	11
March	24,089	2,152	632	527	27,400	12,191	26,144	45	35	12,181	10	9,690	16,454	4	...	...
April	18,006	2,104	725	713	21,548	11,435	20,371	47	37	11,435	...	9,105	11,256	6	...	316
May	17,383	2,446	804	774	21,407	11,303	20,322	71	61	11,303	...	11,028	9,294	5	...	179
June	18,792	1,626	476	403	21,297	11,697	20,552	190	170	11,671	26	11,635	8,917	2	...	...
July	13,153	1,168	333	319	14,973	10,620	14,523	133	114	10,620	...	7,545	6,978	2	...	143
August	12,661	1,062	299	255	14,277	9,425	13,665	90	81	9,292	133	6,798	6,867	...	...	...
September	18,580	1,788	499	516	21,383	9,666	20,545	86	76	9,539	127	9,345	11,200	...	...	...
October	18,691	1,850	764	539	21,844	10,196	21,107	110	100	10,133	63	9,607	11,500	1	...	...
November	25,901	2,062	729	607	29,299	9,747	28,593	83	73	9,727	20	11,472	17,121	3	...	...
December	35,287	2,456	1,089	629	39,461	10,649	38,602	124	118	10,607	42	16,499	22,103	5	182	...
Total	246,029	22,081	7,348	6,169	281,627	127,665	271,368	1,072	935	127,244	421	121,408	149,960	40	182	782

TABLE NO. II.—Statement showing the amount of work done in connection with Out-going Vessels bound for Ports beyond India during the year ending the 31st December 1931.

Month. (1)	Shore Inspection.										Results of Inspection.								
	Number of vessels.		Deck Passengers.					Saloon Passengers.					Temperatures.						
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
January	44	3,176	1,513	180	102	87	1,882	741	338	151	32	21	542	27	320	7	3	4	
February	42	2,838	873	109	41	31	1,054	666	197	127	21	21	366	38	184	7	5	2	
March	58	3,548	1,457	346	208	171	2,182	1,204	395	279	105	77	857	68	497	5	1	4	
April	59	3,729	1,755	521	317	270	2,863	1,230	438	314	114	74	940	291	327	5	1	1	
May	56	3,303	1,314	382	232	202	2,130	1,081	297	162	53	44	556	21	376	21	13	8	
June	56	3,714	1,578	379	236	229	2,422	982	291	164	68	47	570	20	329	37	27	10	
July	58	3,706	1,918	335	173	133	2,559	1,084	242	97	47	40	426	11	477	23	19	3	
August	49	3,240	1,157	180	129	101	1,567	916	183	90	43	20	336	27	231	32	1	7	
September	43	2,909	1,201	257	149	126	1,733	751	208	94	46	35	383	3	349	11	9	2	
October	45	3,290	1,284	227	130	92	1,733	848	278	169	56	45	548	88	338	12	7	5	
November	44	3,097	901	124	67	86	1,178	778	250	116	49	38	453	73	267	7	3	4	
December	48	3,340	1,446	173	78	74	1,771	834	166	58	11	10	245	5	402	2	2	..	
Total	602	39,884	16,397	3,213	1,862	1,602	23,074	11,115	3,284	1,821	645	472	6,222	672	4,097	169	3	116	50

TABLE No. II.—Statement showing the amount of work done in connection with Out-going Vessels bound for Ports beyond India during the year ending the 31st December 1931—concl'd.

Month (1)	Diseases.				Disposal of Sick.						Disinfection.				Fumigation with Clayton Apparatus at Agent's request.		
	(21) Other ordinary ailments.	(22) Small-pox.	(23) Chicken-pox.	(24) Fever.	(25) Civil General Hospital.	(26) Municipal Observation Hospital.	(27) Contagious Diseases Hospital.	(28) Passengers' residence.	(29) Residence.	(30) Asiatic crew and deck passengers.	(31) Boots and shoes.	(32) Baggage coolies.	(33) Boxes.	(34) Vessels.	(35) Sulphur consumed.	(36) Time spent.	(37) Amount realized.
January	...	...	1	3	2	1	1	...	5,058	342	320	805	2	550	7 30	840
February	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3,892	140	184	552	4	1,000	13 15	1,235
March	1	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	5,730	336	497	720	2	500	8 0	720
April	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6,592	464	327	733	...	...	...	...
May	2	...	...	6	2	6	...	...	5,433	470	376	848	4	1,250	21 30	1,445
June	3	...	...	7	1	1	...	1	6,136	466	329	833	3	1,160	16 0	920
July	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	6,259	379	477	848	1	530	6 0	450
August	3	...	...	4	2	4	...	1	4,807	168	231	756	3	1,375	17 45	1,110
September	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	4,642	52	349	841	3	1,750	30 45	1,170
October	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	5,023	328	338	655	...	...	...	...
November	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	4,275	254	267	586	2	2,025	27 0	840
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,111	370	402	554	4	3,450	50 45	1,740
Total	21	...	4	25	14	23	5	8	62,958	3,769	4,097	8,731	28	13,590	198 30	10,470	

STATEMENT A.—Statement showing Total Income from all sources and

Name of Division.	Total receipts including opening balance.	Total Expenditure on Public Health purposes.	Amount			
			Water supply.		Drainage.	
			Capital outlay.	Establishment repairs, etc.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, etc.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Towns in—						
Arakan Division ...	4,30,165	1,71,797	1,018	35,961	330	1,215
Pegu Division ...	2,00,36,274	41,62,702	1,49,614	9,00,435	26,725	3,36,126
Irrawaddy Division ...	21,43,375	5,98,247	12,703	47,273	6,739	6,357
Tenasserim Division ...	16,17,940	3,54,729	...	14,298	...	3,489
Magwe Division ...	6,53,686	2,65,482	14,012	54,978	...	8,781
Mandalay Division ...	27,03,515	7,65,785	26,369	46,441	4,230	21,510
Sagaing Division ...	6,53,691	1,87,816	29,106	13,393	...	1,303
Total ...	2,82,38,646	65,06,558	2,32,822	11,12,779	38,024	3,78,781
Districts in—						
Arakan Division ...	6,53,101	53,335	...	...	...	...
Pegu Division ...	29,94,737	2,08,964	8,721	1,683	...	1,335
Irrawaddy Division ...	31,25,325	2,33,722	56,705	1,138	197	...
Tenasserim Division ...	48,13,287	79,264	528	924	...	...
Magwe Division ...	10,47,120	1,23,962	...	8,147	...	...
Mandalay Division ...	14,44,884	1,19,033	113	3,604	...	...
Sagaing Division ...	17,50,068	1,71,147	2,962	5,373	...	1,670
Total ...	1,58,28,522	9,89,427	69,029	20,869	197	3,005
GRAND TOTAL, BURMA ...	4,40,67,168	74,95,985	3,01,851	11,33,648	38,221	3,81,786
Federated Shan States—						
Towns ...	2,49,607	1,31,546	...	33,938	...	11,669
Rural areas ...	90,81,220	79,124	6,000	3,619	3,900	3,917
Total ...	93,30,827	2,10,670	6,000	37,557	3,900	15,586

Expenditure on Public Health purposes during the financial year 1930-31.

spent on

Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	Epidemic charges (includ- ing plague).	Vaccination.	Registration of births and deaths.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Charges on account of Health Officers and Public Health Inspectors.	Other sanitary requirements.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
82,166	5,209	2,450	1,438	17,855	15,083	9,072
17,83,069	13,256	1,34,016	3,376	4,05,279	3,58,473	52,333
2,79,266	13,755	9,868	7,576	1,53,720	44,523	16,467
2,19,825	1,800	7,438	7,648	56,765	31,477	11,989
1,15,842	2,571	6,048	1,765	45,525	12,355	3,605
4,06,207	4,307	10,212	9,374	1,41,644	65,199	30,292
90,439	785	3,256	1,214	30,829	5,380	12,111
29,76,814	41,683	1,73,288	32,391	8,51,617	5,32,490	1,35,869
8,379	6,438	21,796	...	9,462	6,834	426
53,226	2,032	51,283	...	67,792	22,417	475
43,797	5,198	65,560	...	44,049	16,475	603
21,992	977	48,301	...	60	5,282	1,200
39,915	2,009	36,275	...	21,858	1,688	14,070
36,206	3,447	31,268	...	31,116	12,825	454
56,016	5,719	48,687	...	40,650	9,343	727
2,59,531	25,820	3,03,170	...	2,14,987	74,864	17,955
32,36,345	67,503	4,76,458	32,391	10,66,604	6,07,354	1,53,824
63,013	15	808	540	16,965	4,179	419
36,556	...	18,488	...	...	5,927	717
99,569	15	19,296	540	16,965	10,106	1,136

STATEMENT B.—Statement of Public Health Staff employed by Local Health Authorities in Burma during 1931.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Health Officers.		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
				Part-time.	Co-opted.						
Urban—											
1. Corporation of Rangoon ...	1	1	...	...	5	13	40	...	25	...	...
2. Municipalities over 20,000 population ...	14	8	...	6	1	7	30	...	24	...	3
3. Municipalities between 10,000 & 20,000 ...	12	...	...	11	...	...	12	...	12	...	1
4. Municipalities under 10,000 population ...	31	...	2	29	...	...	25	...	27	...	...
5. Notified Areas ...	19	...	...	15	...	...	12	...	9½	...	1
Rural—											
1. District Councils' Areas ...	28	3	...	24	1	...	40	27	207	...	...
2. Deputy Commissioner's Local Fund Areas.	22	...	...	8	...	...	3	7	52½	...	...
3. Excluded Areas (Shan States) ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	3	3	39	...	...
Special—											
1. Burma Railways ...	...	...	...	...	33	...	7	...	...	...	...
2. Burma Corporation, Namtu ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...
3. Oil Fields, Yenangyaung ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Oil Fields, Singu ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
5. B.O.C. Refinery, Syriam ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
6. Port Commissioners, Rangoon ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
7. Hlegu Health Unit (Insein) ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...
Total ...	...	13	2	95	53	20	183	37	397	5	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. I.—Births registered in the

1	2	3			4		
		Population according to Census of 1931.			Number of births registered.		
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
ARAKAN DIVISION.							
1	Akyab	338,592	296,940	635,532	9,154	8,383	17,437
2	Kyaukpyu	107,729	112,563	220,292	3,497	3,364	6,861
3	Sandoway	64,206	65,039	129,245	2,467	2,246	4,713
PEGU DIVISION.							
4	Rangoon	271,063	129,352	400,415	4,329	4,232	8,561
5	Pegu	254,048	235,921	489,969	5,803	5,301	11,104
6	Tharrawaddy	252,548	255,771	508,319	5,443	5,223	10,666
7	Hanthawaddy	218,919	189,912	408,831	4,715	4,631	9,346
8	Insein	175,519	155,933	331,452	3,806	3,650	7,456
9	Prome	203,171	207,480	410,651	6,853	5,914	12,767
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.							
10	Bassein	292,029	279,014	571,043	5,068	4,835	9,903
11	Henzada	303,750	309,530	613,280	6,992	6,586	13,578
12	Myaungmya	235,655	209,129	444,784	6,129	5,859	11,988
13	Maubin	188,770	182,739	371,509	3,432	3,379	6,811
14	Pyapôn	179,554	154,604	334,158	4,031	3,961	7,992
TENASSERIM DIVISION.							
15	Thatôn	274,942	257,686	532,628	4,288	4,081	8,369
16	Amherst	270,677	245,556	516,233	8,497	7,872	16,369
17	Tavoy	92,637	87,327	179,964	3,582	3,586	7,168
18	Mergui	85,263	76,724	161,987	2,871	2,694	5,565
19	Toungoo	219,922	208,748	428,670	3,920	3,732	7,652
MAGWE DIVISION.							
20	Thayetmyo	135,565	138,612	274,177	2,672	2,596	5,268
21	Minbu	136,662	141,214	277,876	4,143	3,961	8,104
22	Magwe	250,783	248,790	499,573	5,200	5,182	10,382
23	Pakôkku	241,137	258,044	499,181	8,229	7,932	16,161
MANDALAY DIVISION.							
24	Mandalay	191,741	179,895	371,636	7,456	6,937	14,393
25	Kyaukse	74,880	76,440	151,320	2,685	2,681	5,366
26	Meiktila	147,171	162,828	309,999	5,434	5,379	10,813
27	Myingyan	228,784	243,773	472,557	5,479	5,401	10,880
28	Yamêthin	194,318	196,502	390,820	6,782	6,634	13,416
SAGAING DIVISION.							
29	Shwebo	214,170	232,620	446,790	8,432	8,309	16,741
30	Sagaing	159,881	176,084	335,965	5,556	5,413	10,969
31	Lower Chindwin	178,543	204,891	383,434	7,202	7,053	14,255
	Total	6,182,629	5,919,661	12,102,290	164,147	156,907	321,054

Districts of Burma during the year 1931. (Paragraph 9).

5			6	7	8	9			1
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.			Number of males born to every hundred females.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.			No.
Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.	
14.40	13.03	27.44	111	10	...	12.40	11.38	23.77	1
15.87	15.27	31.15	104	10	...	10.14	9.71	19.84	2
19.09	17.38	36.47	110	16	...	19.58	18.46	38.04	3
10.81	10.57	21.38	102	...	2	11.33	10.79	22.12	4
11.84	10.82	22.66	109	8	...	11.98	11.20	23.18	5
10.71	10.28	20.98	104	8	...	11.90	11.15	23.05	6
11.53	11.33	22.86	102	9	...	12.15	11.54	23.69	7
11.48	11.01	22.49	104	6	...	12.16	11.31	23.47	8
16.69	14.40	31.09	116	10	...	18.14	16.97	35.11	9
8.87	8.47	17.34	105	7	...	11.72	11.11	22.83	10
11.40	10.74	22.14	106	10	...	13.63	12.94	26.57	11
13.78	13.17	26.95	105	12	...	11.46	10.83	22.28	12
9.24	9.10	18.33	102	7	...	11.37	10.74	22.11	13
12.06	11.85	23.92	102	9	...	11.21	10.57	21.77	14
8.05	7.66	15.71	105	7	...	9.26	8.62	17.88	15
16.46	15.25	31.71	108	18	...	17.47	16.53	34.01	16
19.90	19.93	39.83	100	20	...	21.37	20.53	41.90	17
17.72	16.63	34.35	107	18	...	18.54	17.71	36.26	18
9.14	8.71	17.85	105	5	...	9.74	9.22	18.96	19
9.75	9.47	19.21	103	7	...	15.30	14.92	30.21	20
14.91	14.25	29.16	105	7	...	15.04	14.13	29.18	21
10.41	10.37	20.78	100	7	...	11.36	11.05	22.40	22
16.49	15.89	32.38	104	9	...	16.36	16.39	32.75	23
20.06	18.67	38.73	107	8	...	19.93	18.26	38.19	24
17.74	17.72	35.46	100	4	...	18.71	18.02	36.73	25
17.53	17.35	34.88	101	11	...	13.84	13.49	27.33	26
11.59	11.43	23.02	101	7	...	11.37	11.16	22.54	27
17.35	16.97	34.33	102	14	...	16.05	15.58	31.63	28
18.87	18.60	37.47	101	11	...	16.98	16.32	33.30	29
16.54	16.11	32.65	103	11	...	14.89	14.47	29.36	30
18.78	18.39	37.18	102	9	...	16.14	15.75	31.89	31
13.56	12.97	26.53	105	9	...	13.71	13.06	26.77	

ANNUAL STATEMENT No. II.—Statement of Births and Deaths registered in the District

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Area in square miles.	4 Average population per square mile.	5 Population (Census 1931).			6 Births.		7 Number of deaths registered.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	4,465	142.34	338,592	296,940	635,532	17,437	27.44	5,660	5,207	10,867
2	Kyaukpyu ...	4,387	50.21	107,729	112,563	220,292	6,861	31.15	2,279	2,369	4,648
3	Sandoway ...	3,784	34.16	64,206	65,039	129,245	4,713	36.47	1,367	1,326	2,693
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	77	5,200.19	271,063	129,352	400,415	8,561	21.38	5,683	3,726	9,409
5	Pegu ...	4,090	119.80	254,048	235,921	489,969	11,104	22.66	4,078	3,334	7,412
6	Tharrawaddy ...	2,863	177.55	252,548	255,771	508,319	10,666	20.98	3,574	3,026	6,600
7	Hanthawaddy ...	1,866	219.09	218,919	189,912	408,831	9,346	22.86	3,022	2,485	5,507
8	Insein ...	1,903	174.17	175,519	155,933	331,452	7,456	22.49	2,921	2,535	5,456
9	Prome ...	2,915	140.88	203,171	207,480	410,651	12,767	31.09	4,590	3,902	8,492
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	4,126	138.40	292,029	279,014	571,043	9,903	17.34	3,181	2,830	6,011
11	Henzada ...	2,872	213.54	303,750	309,530	613,280	13,578	22.14	3,839	3,588	7,427
12	Myaungmya ...	2,958	150.37	235,655	209,129	444,784	11,988	26.95	3,474	3,014	6,488
13	Maubin ...	1,640	226.53	188,770	182,739	371,509	6,811	18.33	2,270	1,978	4,248
14	Pyapôn ...	2,148	155.57	179,554	154,604	334,158	7,992	23.92	2,662	2,441	5,103
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	4,879	109.17	274,942	257,686	532,628	8,369	15.71	2,452	2,177	4,629
16	Amherst ...	7,105	72.66	270,677	245,556	516,233	16,369	31.71	3,707	3,275	6,982
17	Tavoy ...	5,262	34.20	92,637	87,327	179,964	7,168	39.83	1,767	1,726	3,493
18	Mergui ...	10,050	16.12	85,263	76,724	161,987	5,565	34.35	1,422	1,183	2,605
19	Toungoo ...	6,128	69.95	219,922	208,748	428,670	7,652	17.85	2,885	2,508	5,393
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	4,750	57.72	135,565	138,621	274,177	5,268	19.21	1,665	1,597	3,262
21	Minbu ...	3,293	84.38	136,662	141,214	277,876	8,104	29.16	3,054	3,187	6,241
22	Magwe ...	3,697	135.13	250,783	248,790	499,573	10,382	20.78	3,341	3,316	6,657
23	Pakôkku ...	6,210	80.38	241,137	258,044	499,181	16,161	32.38	5,822	5,845	11,667
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	2,131	174.40	191,741	179,895	371,636	14,393	38.73	5,989	5,277	11,266
25	Kyaukse ...	1,282	118.03	74,880	76,440	151,320	5,366	35.46	2,405	2,413	4,818
26	Meiktila ...	2,209	140.33	147,171	162,828	309,999	10,813	34.88	3,666	3,602	7,268
27	Myingyan ...	2,734	172.84	228,784	243,773	472,557	10,880	23.02	3,739	3,715	7,454
28	Yaméthin ...	4,029	97.00	194,318	196,502	390,820	13,416	34.33	4,217	3,877	8,094
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	5,605	79.71	214,170	232,620	446,790	16,741	37.47	5,889	5,815	11,704
30	Sagaing ...	1,825	184.09	159,881	176,084	335,965	10,969	32.65	3,653	3,584	7,237
31	Lower Chindwin ...	3,590	106.81	178,543	204,891	383,434	14,255	37.18	5,397	5,581	10,978
	Total ...	114,873	105.35	6,182,629	5,919,661	12,102,290	321,054	26.53	109,670	100,439	210,109

of Burma during the year 1931. (Paragraphs 9, 19, 20, 24, 28, 32, 35, and 36.)

8 Number of deaths of males to every hundred deaths of females.	9 Deaths per 1,000 of population from											10 Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.			1 No.
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes.			Male.	Female.	Total.	
									Male.	Female.	Total.				
109	0.75	0.31	...	10.57	0.47	0.89	0.18	3.93	16.72	17.54	17.10	19.36	20.02	19.66	1
96	...	...	...	9.70	0.78	0.11	0.10	10.41	21.15	21.05	21.10	15.11	14.65	14.38	2
103	0.01	...	...	9.50	1.41	0.29	0.43	9.20	21.29	20.39	20.84	23.24	21.12	22.17	3
153	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.69	1.61	7.31	0.72	13.06	20.97	28.81	23.50	28.82	39.14	32.01	4
122	...	0.01	0.05	4.01	0.22	0.42	0.49	9.92	16.05	14.13	15.13	20.25	18.30	19.33	5
118	0.00	...	0.41	5.10	0.64	0.60	0.57	5.66	14.15	11.83	12.98	19.12	16.73	17.93	6
122	0.00	...	0.00	3.60	0.33	0.34	0.34	8.84	13.80	13.09	13.47	15.46	16.03	15.72	7
115	...	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.43	0.39	0.62	10.02	16.64	16.26	16.46	19.34	18.19	18.80	8
118	0.00	...	0.48	8.07	0.36	2.35	1.33	8.09	22.59	18.81	20.68	28.14	24.97	26.53	9
112	0.00	0.01	0.06	4.80	0.33	0.91	0.15	4.27	10.89	10.14	10.53	17.38	15.84	16.64	10
107	...	0.03	0.16	3.56	0.32	0.46	0.35	7.22	12.64	11.59	12.11	18.85	17.28	18.06	11
115	0.02	...	...	3.44	0.40	0.39	0.35	10.00	14.74	14.41	14.59	17.55	15.75	16.70	12
115	0.01	...	0.04	2.55	0.36	0.48	0.31	7.69	12.03	10.82	11.43	16.70	15.72	16.22	13
109	0.01	...	...	4.46	0.51	0.49	0.39	9.41	14.83	15.79	15.27	17.35	16.07	16.77	14
113	0.00	...	0.13	3.44	0.36	0.24	0.14	4.37	8.92	8.45	8.69	13.03	13.03	13.03	15
113	0.00	0.00	0.03	2.92	0.52	1.13	0.32	8.59	13.70	13.34	13.52	18.20	17.85	18.03	16
102	...	...	...	11.90	0.57	0.59	0.44	5.91	19.07	19.76	19.41	22.94	22.54	22.75	17
120	...	...	...	8.38	0.65	0.75	0.74	5.57	16.68	15.42	16.08	20.57	20.11	20.36	18
115	0.00	0.00	0.11	6.01	0.30	0.40	0.28	5.47	13.12	12.01	12.58	17.49	15.68	16.61	19
104	...	...	0.22	5.95	0.16	0.42	0.33	4.81	12.28	11.52	11.90	24.17	23.39	24.77	20
96	...	...	0.00	11.62	0.62	0.42	0.53	9.27	22.35	22.57	22.46	29.77	28.32	29.03	21
101	...	...	0.24	5.62	0.19	0.37	0.30	6.60	13.32	13.33	13.33	18.28	16.98	17.63	22
100	0.00	...	0.05	11.06	0.83	0.59	0.38	10.45	24.14	22.65	23.37	25.03	24.06	24.52	23
113	0.02	0.09	0.13	7.47	1.26	3.82	0.44	17.09	31.23	29.33	30.31	35.06	33.12	34.11	24
100	...	0.01	...	12.60	0.11	0.20	0.36	18.57	32.12	31.57	31.84	36.40	34.73	35.55	25
102	...	0.01	0.39	5.88	0.58	0.32	0.66	15.60	24.91	22.12	23.45	21.78	19.99	20.84	26
101	0.02	0.25	0.47	2.06	0.28	0.63	0.28	11.79	16.34	15.24	15.77	18.53	17.57	18.03	27
109	...	...	0.09	7.51	0.24	0.52	0.38	11.96	21.70	19.73	20.71	24.16	22.38	23.26	28
101	...	...	...	13.42	0.45	0.34	0.51	11.48	27.50	25.00	26.20	29.83	27.23	28.46	29
102	...	0.25	0.23	5.44	0.26	0.29	0.46	14.61	22.85	20.35	21.54	25.45	22.84	24.08	30
97	...	0.01	0.35	10.96	0.88	3.33	0.49	12.61	30.23	27.24	28.63	27.31	24.26	25.65	31
109	0.04	0.04	0.13	6.22	0.50	0.99	0.41	9.02	17.74	16.97	17.36	21.46	20.37	20.93	

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL STATEMENT II (a)—PROVINCIAL—*Showing*
(I—XII) *for the*

1 Areas.	2 Area in square miles.	3 Average population per square mile.	4 Population according to Census of 1931.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
Pyinwa Circle of Akyab District	671	3.05	1,051	997	2,048
Hill District of Arakan ...	1,500	14.28	11,031	10,387	21,418
* Salween District ...	2,618	20.32	27,990	25,196	53,186
Papun Town ...	...	...	1,236	645	1,881
Chin Hills District ...	10,424	16.43	83,453	87,784	171,237
* Bhamo District ...	6,903	17.56	59,984	61,209	121,193
Bhamo Town ...	...	...	4,677	3,150	7,827
* Myitkyina District ...	12,047	14.24	90,916	80,608	171,524
Myitkyina Town ...	...	...	4,637	2,691	7,328
* Katha District ...	7,654	33.21	126,863	127,307	254,170
Katha Town ...	...	...	2,364	1,869	4,233
* Upper Chindwin District ...	14,130	13.79	99,183	95,659	194,842
Mawlaik Town ...	...	...	1,370	908	2,278
* Northern Shan States ...	20,177	31.53	331,136	304,971	636,107
Lashio Town ...	...	...	2,782	1,856	4,638
* Southern Shan States ...	40,438	22.97	471,234	457,757	928,991
Taunggyi Town ...	...	...	4,671	3,981	8,652
Kalaw Town ...	...	...	2,025	1,596	3,621
Total ...	116,562	21.92	1,302,841	1,251,875	2,554,716

* Includes

*Births and Deaths in areas not included in the main statements
year 1931. (Paragraph 7.)*

5			6	7			8	Remarks.
Number of births registered.			Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths registered			Death-rate per 1,000 of population.	
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
9	9	18	8.79	18	15	33	16.11	
327	332	659	30.77	301	246	547	25.54	
372	341	713	13.41	327	273	600	11.28	
24	14	38	20.20	43	23	66	35.09	
2,135	2,150	4,285	25.02	1,636	1,599	3,235	18.89	
1,521	1,479	3,000	24.75	1,688	1,521	3,209	26.48	
123	102	225	28.75	108	66	174	22.23	
2,055	1,952	4,007	23.36	2,178	1,904	4,082	23.80	
117	94	211	28.79	158	68	226	30.84	
3,613	3,553	7,166	28.19	2,473	2,291	4,764	18.74	
78	89	167	39.45	111	87	198	46.78	
4,053	3,854	7,907	40.58	3,147	3,033	6,180	31.72	
57	51	108	47.41	45	20	65	28.53	
5,636	5,343	10,979	17.26	6,345	5,343	11,688	18.37	
90	81	171	36.87	199	74	273	58.86	
3,940	3,929	7,869	8.47	4,400	4,394	8,794	9.47	
161	173	334	38.60	162	111	273	31.55	
41	29	70	19.33	54	38	92	25.41	
23,661	22,942	46,603	18.24	22,513	20,619	43,132	16.88	

Town.

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. III.—Deaths registered in the Districts of

1	2					
No.	Divisions and Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
ARAKAN DIVISION.						
1	Akyab	562	475	791	561	600
2	Kyaukpyu	414	307	451	308	289
3	Sandoway	188	160	130	203	181
PEGU DIVISION.						
4	Rangoon	717	692	629	690	760
5	Pegu	507	399	505	436	493
6	Tharrawaddy	539	316	434	357	290
7	Hanthawaddy	387	263	229	467	471
8	Insein	438	396	387	339	349
9	Prome	1,230	608	431	317	484
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.						
10	Bassein	552	410	395	367	403
11	Henzada	638	546	430	473	414
12	Myaungmya	433	336	444	351	311
13	Maubin	413	274	240	233	227
14	Pyapôn	427	305	302	258	279
TENASSERIM DIVISION.						
15	Thatôn	441	277	202	361	257
16	Amherst	492	449	503	417	474
17	Tavoy	277	236	202	285	223
18	Mergui	171	141	134	210	233
19	Toungoo	457	350	286	316	434
MAGWE DIVISION.						
20	Thayetmyo	312	199	545	118	96
21	Minbu	837	449	520	506	318
22	Magwe	655	568	506	524	478
23	Pakôkku	837	712	772	1,220	770
MANDALAY DIVISION.						
24	Mandalay	911	613	816	875	877
25	Kyauksè	479	310	479	390	289
26	Meiktila	718	465	498	741	479
27	Myingyan	867	506	523	650	456
28	Yamèthin	710	572	545	711	547
SAGAING DIVISION.						
29	Shwebo	1,117	805	877	848	719
30	Sagaing	668	574	595	632	591
31	Lower Chindwin	817	740	748	897	669
Total ...		18,211	13,653	14,549	15,061	13,461
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.		17·72	14·71	14·15	15·14	13·10

Burma during each month of the year 1931. (Paragraph 9).

3

4

1

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	No.
1,153	1,043	1,239	1,515	1,019	839	1,070	10,867	1
249	756	552	378	453	311	180	4,648	2
209	387	321	266	262	171	215	2,693	3
951	860	808	838	910	772	782	9,409	4
726	765	712	935	642	613	679	7,412	5
580	605	651	839	620	595	774	6,600	6
634	573	396	445	724	489	429	5,507	7
517	639	522	461	483	538	387	5,456	8
506	871	1,067	715	706	563	994	8,492	9
346	580	529	634	682	561	552	6,011	10
584	632	762	830	710	621	787	7,427	11
215	540	379	1,087	503	418	1,471	6,488	12
289	514	515	302	441	408	392	4,248	13
464	446	415	484	521	535	667	5,103	14
284	709	453	286	515	469	375	4,629	15
564	705	548	860	751	572	647	6,982	16
426	249	291	380	235	191	498	3,493	17
247	226	218	188	321	252	264	2,605	18
391	571	568	453	417	662	488	5,393	19
466	109	180	350	151	170	566	3,262	20
309	526	464	437	708	640	527	6,241	21
519	514	583	536	639	506	629	6,657	22
849	1,165	1,032	986	1,215	1,118	991	11,667	23
952	846	788	903	918	1,368	1,199	11,266	24
241	435	284	248	485	605	573	4,818	25
488	626	602	555	898	665	533	7,268	26
545	1,040	525	515	812	565	450	7,454	27
519	773	706	834	806	603	768	8,094	28
748	882	1,000	874	1,173	1,379	1,282	11,704	29
563	475	591	569	657	627	695	7,237	30
914	891	943	878	1,216	1,145	1,120	10,978	31
16,448	19,953	18,644	19,581	20,593	18,971	20,984	210,109	
16.54	19.41	18.14	19.69	20.03	19.07	20.42	17.36	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. IIIA.—Deaths registered in the Rural Districts

1	2						
No.	Divisions and Districts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
ARAKAN DIVISION.							
1	Akyab	...	505	426	734	519	553
2	Kyaukpyu	...	401	296	439	301	279
3	Sandoway	...	177	148	125	197	178
PEGU DIVISION.							
4	Pegu	...	425	339	437	362	416
5	Tharrawaddy	...	455	231	350	263	221
6	Hanthawaddy	...	346	223	194	433	421
7	Insein	...	343	306	316	276	255
8	Prome	...	1,037	384	319	234	369
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.							
9	Bassein	...	430	294	288	260	310
10	Henzada	...	522	414	312	377	320
11	Myaungmya	...	359	280	397	292	250
12	Maubin	...	368	236	191	183	177
13	Pyapôn	...	380	263	238	208	232
TENASSERIM DIVISION.							
14	Thatôn	...	398	228	154	307	220
15	Amherst	...	369	337	391	317	378
16	Tavoy	...	200	183	156	239	172
17	Mergui	...	122	106	96	173	186
18	Toungoo	...	388	288	201	238	366
MAGWE DIVISION.							
19	Thayetmyo	...	222	144	489	66	46
20	Minbu	...	777	426	482	478	292
21	Magwe	...	542	477	420	446	403
22	Pakôkku	...	776	647	715	1,144	720
MANDALAY DIVISION.							
23	Mandalay	...	370	377	335	302	375
24	Kyaukse	...	453	292	462	371	265
25	Meiktila	...	687	443	473	725	454
26	Myingyan	...	729	390	438	577	356
27	Yaméthin	...	618	488	466	630	476
SAGAING DIVISION.							
28	Shwebo	...	1,041	746	813	807	662
29	Sagaing	...	606	498	521	550	536
30	Lower Chindwin	...	719	661	707	867	641
Total for Rural Districts			14,765	10,571	11,659	12,142	10,529
Ratio of deaths per 1,000			16.26	12.89	12.84	13.82	11.59

of Burma during each month of the year 1931.

3							4	1
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	No.
1,092	993	1,170	1,444	949	760	983	10,133	1
234	743	535	372	442	305	177	4,524	2
200	384	317	263	253	163	205	2,610	3
623	606	603	842	533	524	596	6,311	4
439	446	485	628	522	511	639	5,260	5
583	513	364	398	682	458	394	5,009	6
397	522	416	390	364	457	302	4,344	7
382	628	889	536	523	398	811	6,510	8
229	433	388	471	518	429	420	4,470	9
471	470	625	699	574	508	680	5,972	10
162	461	317	1,030	444	362	1,404	5,758	11
231	455	456	235	370	350	330	3,582	12
415	387	373	431	451	481	617	4,476	13
222	646	390	235	460	425	308	3,993	14
416	545	430	708	589	448	528	5,456	15
365	181	229	318	182	157	449	2,831	16
187	150	159	137	253	196	213	1,978	17
308	473	478	364	354	587	397	4,442	18
411	56	91	286	90	95	479	2,475	19
276	492	438	403	684	613	491	5,852	20
426	449	485	443	527	365	501	5,484	21
777	1,080	947	902	1,138	1,042	936	10,824	22
378	308	256	389	343	634	590	4,657	23
220	418	261	230	463	569	516	4,520	24
466	600	578	531	855	628	494	6,934	25
457	947	448	429	734	470	352	6,327	26
448	677	607	733	722	512	682	7,059	27
692	825	945	825	1,117	1,323	1,224	11,020	28
490	426	546	518	599	570	632	6,492	29
865	856	906	838	1,170	1,101	1,090	10,421	30
12,862	16,170	15,132	16,098	16,910	15,441	17,445	169,724	
14.63	17.81	16.66	18.32	18.62	17.57	19.21	15.87	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. III B.—Deaths registered in the Towns

1	2					
No.	Divisions and Towns,	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
ARAKAN DIVISION.						
1	Akyab	53	38	53	41	42
2	Minbya	4	11	4	1	5
3	Kyaukpyu	13	11	12	7	10
4	Sandoway	11	12	5	6	3
PEGU DIVISION.						
5	Rangoon	717	692	629	690	760
6	Pegu	58	35	49	44	60
7	Nyaunglebin	24	25	19	30	17
8	Tharrawaddy	17	9	6	13	10
9	Thônzè	14	19	14	8	13
10	Zigôn	11	5	11	18	8
11	Letpadan	15	33	25	25	19
12	Gyobingauk	16	14	15	15	8
13	Minhla	7	2	5	9	6
14	Nattalin	4	3	8	6	5
15	Syriam	23	23	17	25	30
16	Thôngwa	18	17	18	9	20
17	Insein	26	31	30	30	43
18	Thamaing	11	16	12	13	14
19	Kamayut	24	21	11	5	16
20	Thingangyun	18	13	10	10	12
21	Kanbe	16	9	8	5	9
22	Prome	116	94	61	46	76
23	Shwedaung	30	16	15	11	8
24	Paungdè	47	114	36	26	31
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.						
25	Bassein	96	97	93	88	71
26	Ngathainggyaung	17	5	4	4	4
27	Kyônpyaw	9	14	10	15	18
28	Henzada	68	75	74	66	62
29	Myanaung	33	45	30	13	14
30	Kyangin	15	12	14	17	18
31	Myaungmya	18	13	18	17	19
32	Wakèma	25	21	10	16	17
33	Mawlamyainggyun	31	22	19	26	25
34	Maubin	18	17	11	18	20
35	Yandoon	24	16	27	22	22
36	Danubyu	3	5	11	10	8
37	Pyapôn	21	24	37	26	22
38	Kyaiklat	26	18	27	24	25
TENASSERIM DIVISION.						
39	Thatôn	26	31	39	34	23
40	Kyaikto	17	18	9	20	14
41	Moulmein	95	102	100	87	84
42	Kawkareik	28	10	12	13	12
43	Tavoy	77	53	46	46	51

of Burma during each month of the year 1931.

3							4	1
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	No.
60	47	68	68	67	76	79	692	1
1	3	1	3	3	3	3	42	2
15	13	17	6	11	6	3	124	3
9	3	4	3	9	8	10	83	4
951	860	858	838	910	772	782	9,409	5
75	138	92	71	79	67	56	824	6
28	21	17	22	25	22	27	277	7
34	23	26	23	17	12	17	207	8
29	20	25	27	16	13	20	218	9
6	25	17	15	11	9	24	161	10
19	30	23	30	21	19	23	282	11
32	36	51	28	24	16	27	282	2
11	16	14	10	5	5	9	99	13
10	9	10	8	4	10	15	92	14
30	33	20	31	30	19	17	293	15
21	27	12	16	12	12	18	200	16
59	53	45	26	49	30	32	454	17
14	23	14	11	21	12	8	169	18
24	22	15	15	21	16	17	207	19
11	13	19	10	12	18	21	167	20
12	6	13	9	16	5	7	115	21
83	145	127	122	117	111	120	1,218	22
17	34	15	12	15	16	18	207	23
24	64	36	45	51	38	45	557	24
90	123	114	130	129	106	108	1,245	25
19	10	14	10	19	13	13	132	26
8	14	13	23	16	13	11	164	27
82	98	70	74	91	73	60	893	28
19	39	46	26	24	24	35	348	29
12	25	21	31	21	16	12	214	30
22	28	15	19	17	15	24	225	31
14	29	21	12	23	20	22	230	32
17	22	26	26	19	21	21	275	33
19	19	23	17	30	19	13	224	34
25	29	23	35	25	27	34	309	35
14	11	13	15	16	12	15	133	36
23	27	17	23	30	22	31	303	37
76	32	25	30	40	32	19	324	38
31	44	43	35	33	32	44	415	39
31	19	20	16	22	12	23	221	40
133	140	95	128	131	96	103	1,294	41
15	20	23	24	31	28	16	232	42
61	68	62	62	53	34	49	662	43

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. IIIB.—Deaths registered in the Towns of

1	2	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
No.	Divisions and Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
TENASSERIM DIVISION—concl'd.						
44	Mergui	49	35	38	37	47
45	Toungoo	38	35	51	53	40
46	Shwegyin	20	16	17	11	10
47	Pyu	11	11	17	14	18
MAGWE DIVISION.						
48	Thayetmyo	69	27	22	21	28
49	Allanmyo	21	28	34	31	22
50	Minbu	15	8	12	7	10
51	Salin	45	15	26	21	16
52	Magwe	22	18	13	25	16
53	Taungdwingyi	28	25	26	19	23
54	Yenangyaung	46	36	34	16	21
55	Chauk	17	12	13	18	15
56	Pakôkku	61	65	57	76	50
MANDALAY DIVISION.						
57	Mandalay	509	388	427	524	448
58	Maymyo	23	32	41	42	43
59	Myitnge	9	16	13	7	11
60	Kyaukse	26	18	17	19	24
61	Meiktila	31	22	25	16	25
62	Myingyan	122	105	73	64	85
63	Nyaung-u	16	11	12	9	15
64	Yamèthin	18	12	18	23	14
65	Pyinmana	61	63	42	49	44
66	Pyawbwe	13	9	19	9	13
SAGAING DIVISION.						
67	Shwebo	64	51	60	37	47
68	Ye-u	12	8	4	4	10
69	Sagaing	50	59	53	65	40
70	Myinmu	12	17	21	17	15
71	Mônýwa	98	79	41	30	28
Total for Towns ...		3,446	3,082	2,890	2,919	2,932
Ratio per mille for Towns ...		28·79	28·50	24·14	25·20	24·49
Total for the Province ...		18,211	13,653	14,549	15,061	13,461
Ratio per mille* for the Province		17·72	14·71	14·15	15·14	13·10

* The ratios should be calculated with

Burma during each month of the year 1931—concl'd.

3							4	1
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	No.
60	76	59	51	68	56	51	627	44
42	47	51	51	37	44	51	540	45
17	25	19	12	10	15	22	194	46
24	26	20	26	16	16	18	217	47
33	30	45	17	25	38	34	389	48
22	23	44	47	36	37	53	398	49
15	17	12	19	12	10	17	154	50
18	17	14	15	12	17	19	235	51
20	13	11	15	31	48	46	278	52
31	25	33	28	23	22	25	308	53
27	23	34	35	41	49	48	410	54
15	4	20	15	17	22	9	177	55
72	85	85	84	77	76	55	843	56
520	480	486	465	531	663	566	6,007	57
44	49	39	42	36	55	33	479	58
10	9	7	7	8	16	10	123	59
21	17	23	18	22	36	57	298	60
22	26	24	24	43	37	39	334	61
76	81	63	65	55	73	73	935	62
12	12	14	21	23	22	25	192	63
19	22	18	26	30	28	20	248	64
38	56	56	54	34	48	53	598	65
14	18	25	21	20	15	13	189	66
47	48	47	45	49	48	49	592	67
9	9	8	4	7	8	9	92	68
63	32	40	37	39	40	53	571	69
10	17	5	14	19	17	10	174	70
49	35	37	40	46	44	30	557	71
3,586	3,783	3,512	3,483	3,683	3,530	3,539	40,385	
30·95	31·60	29·34	30·07	30·77	30·47	29·56	28·65	
16,448	19,953	18,644	19,581	20,593	18,971	20,984	210,109	
16·54	19·41	18·14	19·69	20·03	19·07	20·42	17·36	

reference to the number of days in each month.

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. IV.—Deaths registered according to Age

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3		4		5		6		7	
		Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.	
		Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	1,469	1,206	833	851	362	391	183	129	191	262
2	Kyaukpyu ...	709	663	262	318	123	121	48	55	65	73
3	Sandoway ...	563	469	175	187	82	95	28	27	32	30
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1,284	1,097	459	463	92	95	68	57	121	100
5	Pegu ...	1,410	1,084	358	370	146	150	90	96	138	111
6	Tharrawaddy ...	1,027	898	343	301	146	155	137	102	156	111
7	Hanthawaddy ...	776	634	347	334	117	106	62	43	71	82
8	Insein ...	716	626	348	323	110	102	72	52	96	96
9	Prome ...	1,314	1,059	489	457	280	242	253	183	288	214
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	970	830	284	293	138	116	100	112	136	140
11	Henzada ...	1,299	1,092	440	393	133	132	76	71	119	120
12	Myaungmya ...	1,079	906	370	362	165	159	108	70	132	117
13	Maubin ...	682	552	269	229	90	71	72	51	82	95
14	Pyapôn ...	728	596	233	253	111	117	70	65	131	131
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	659	488	300	342	112	92	77	63	66	78
16	Amherst ...	1,076	906	413	414	170	186	99	83	125	128
17	Tavoy ...	401	355	260	276	105	131	47	49	51	61
18	Mergui ...	343	224	185	178	74	78	49	57	48	64
19	Toungoo ...	843	721	265	293	92	125	98	77	118	103
MAGWE DIVISION											
20	Thayetmyo ...	468	405	177	186	76	83	38	45	45	50
21	Minbu ...	897	763	333	396	136	155	73	77	100	131
22	Magwe ...	916	843	339	377	191	153	147	123	150	170
23	Pakôkku ...	1,622	1,365	1,102	1,135	310	312	148	123	167	175
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	2,191	1,797	573	582	203	243	115	106	175	138
25	Kyauksè ...	728	717	288	328	143	140	96	76	80	85
26	Meiktila ...	1,293	1,050	467	466	101	123	71	76	122	113
27	Myingyan ...	971	837	538	518	180	186	118	106	131	152
28	Yamèthin ...	1,423	1,182	429	461	185	208	127	123	191	173
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	2,483	2,213	540	584	240	257	137	137	179	170
30	Sagaing ...	1,200	944	464	433	134	151	91	82	127	115
31	Lower Chindwin ...	1,753	1,461	890	878	332	327	156	138	137	180
Total, Deaths ...		33,293	27,983	12,773	12,981	4,879	5,000	3,054	2,654	3,770	3,768
Total, Population		156,129	165,140	655,253	680,262	754,499	742,497	705,048	679,505	574,397	593,405
Total Ratio per 1,000 living.		213·24	169·45	19·49	19·08	6·47	6·73	4·33	3·91	6·56	6·35

in the Districts of Burma during the year 1931. (Paragraph 9.)

8		9		10		11		12		13		1
20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		Total (all ages)		No.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
472	747	494	448	463	291	460	292	733	590	5,660	5,207	1
120	213	136	172	157	136	179	152	480	466	2,279	2,369	2
69	90	70	88	75	58	84	60	189	224	1,367	1,326	3
710	427	882	397	695	246	594	234	778	610	5,683	3,726	4
350	334	370	277	352	241	286	187	578	484	4,078	3,334	5
348	257	329	303	315	255	246	210	527	434	3,574	3,026	6
214	266	266	223	262	168	237	167	670	462	3,022	2,485	7
243	259	316	276	267	214	239	161	514	426	2,921	2,535	8
440	388	444	379	342	272	269	250	471	458	4,590	3,902	9
300	289	322	303	299	210	244	197	388	340	3,181	2,830	10
271	311	315	342	293	259	257	254	636	614	3,839	3,588	11
289	286	283	257	282	207	268	209	498	441	3,474	3,014	12
187	172	185	180	164	134	164	134	375	360	2,270	1,978	13
270	313	319	288	237	203	195	129	368	346	2,662	2,441	14
173	226	201	250	173	165	202	167	489	306	2,452	2,177	15
250	324	309	290	314	228	252	223	699	493	3,707	3,275	16
147	178	156	165	166	117	133	126	301	268	1,767	1,726	17
119	120	152	132	147	108	84	80	221	142	1,422	1,183	18
277	283	318	208	274	177	183	154	417	367	2,885	2,508	19
125	140	158	143	143	138	159	131	276	276	1,665	1,597	20
211	302	265	291	257	218	255	241	527	613	3,054	3,187	21
274	336	297	295	231	241	264	218	532	560	3,341	3,316	22
303	451	362	444	399	353	404	334	1,005	1,153	5,822	5,845	23
443	405	534	429	466	333	447	327	842	917	5,989	5,277	24
135	201	189	192	155	129	200	166	391	379	2,405	2,413	25
296	343	258	263	196	197	232	209	630	762	3,666	3,602	26
248	293	276	262	229	219	272	239	776	903	3,739	3,715	27
294	360	336	295	273	232	331	276	628	567	4,217	3,877	28
363	370	323	386	308	273	362	356	954	1,069	5,889	5,815	29
249	312	275	317	220	209	215	214	678	807	3,653	3,584	30
281	406	321	373	299	300	320	334	908	1,184	5,397	5,581	31
8,471	9,402	9,461	8,668	8,453	6,531	8,037	6,431	17,479	17,021	109,670	100,439	
1,138,501	1,089,344	904,240	760,641	593,857	528,782	387,136	372,161	313,569	307,924	6,182,629	5,919,661	
7.44	8.63	10.46	11.40	14.23	12.35	20.76	17.28	55.74	55.28	17.74	16.97	

One year in the district of Burma during the year 1931. (Paragraph 9.)

Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total male, columns 5, 10 and 13.	Total female, columns 8, 11 and 14.	Total.	No.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
932	753	1,685	234	210	444	1,469	1,206	2,675	1
425	451	876	179	118	297	709	663	1,372	2
378	290	668	66	75	141	563	469	1,032	3
610	531	1,141	187	177	364	1,284	1,097	2,381	4
996	732	1,728	157	133	290	1,410	1,084	2,494	5
633	562	1,195	196	177	373	1,027	898	1,925	6
408	317	725	136	122	258	776	634	1,410	7
408	360	768	129	132	261	716	626	1,342	8
751	675	1,426	371	254	625	1,314	1,059	2,373	9
597	506	1,103	182	148	330	970	830	1,800	10
803	691	1,494	205	168	373	1,299	1,092	2,391	11
548	455	1,003	181	149	330	1,079	906	1,985	12
353	290	643	131	92	223	682	552	1,234	13
438	330	768	96	108	204	728	596	1,324	14
371	270	641	141	106	247	659	488	1,147	15
495	442	937	288	250	538	1,076	906	1,982	16
228	213	441	60	58	118	401	355	756	17
180	106	286	54	44	98	343	224	567	18
552	458	1,010	148	123	271	843	721	1,564	19
282	256	538	79	95	174	468	405	873	20
447	397	844	164	167	331	897	763	1,660	21
415	393	808	209	199	408	916	843	1,759	22
757	608	1,365	314	292	606	1,622	1,365	2,987	23
1,220	946	2,166	289	273	562	2,191	1,797	3,988	24
310	348	658	139	142	281	728	717	1,445	25
820	643	1,463	210	199	409	1,293	1,050	2,343	26
443	396	839	266	232	498	971	837	1,808	27
897	746	1,643	218	185	403	1,423	1,182	2,605	28
1,417	1,271	2,688	394	341	735	2,483	2,213	4,696	29
641	484	1,125	190	176	366	1,200	944	2,144	30
960	839	1,799	326	267	593	1,753	1,461	3,214	31
18,715	15,759	34,474	5,939	5,212	11,151	33,293	27,983	61,276	
...	...	...	...	...	...	202,82	178,34	190,86	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. V.—Deaths registered according

1	2	3					
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Population (Census 1931).					
		Christians.	Mahome- dans.	Hindus.	Burmese or Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total.
ARAKAN DIVISION.							
1	Akyab	398	242,381	16,685	337,661	38,407	635,532
2	Kyaukpyu	212	6,694	768	195,152	17,466	220,292
3	Sandoway	1,258	6,286	696	118,322	2,683	129,245
PEGU DIVISION.							
4	Rangoon	30,888	70,791	140,901	135,466	22,369	400,415
5	Pegu	11,390	11,038	41,060	419,500	6,981	489,969
6	Tharrawaddy	7,140	5,511	9,068	483,559	3,041	508,319
7	Hanthawaddy	6,450	13,535	52,247	331,684	4,915	408,831
8	Insein	20,409	10,249	31,283	262,677	6,834	331,452
9	Prome	1,486	4,958	7,871	389,593	6,743	410,651
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.							
10	Bassein	39,738	11,393	15,647	499,482	4,783	571,043
11	Henzada	15,525	5,826	7,279	581,987	2,663	613,280
12	Myaungmya	24,091	15,150	13,083	386,071	6,389	444,784
13	Maubin	14,252	6,266	8,537	339,971	2,483	371,509
14	Pyapôn	12,085	7,162	22,560	287,659	4,692	334,158
TENASSERIM DIVISION.							
15	Thatôn	5,663	16,047	22,612	483,981	4,325	532,628
16	Amherst	9,385	31,865	24,645	438,021	12,317	516,233
17	Tavoy	4,487	3,051	3,733	164,579	4,114	179,964
18	Mergui	9,461	14,551	7,700	123,865	6,410	161,987
19	Toungoo	42,291	9,644	23,772	340,820	12,143	428,670
MAGWE DIVISION.							
20	Thayetmyo	511	1,995	2,276	253,442	15,953	274,177
21	Minbu	152	1,446	2,016	269,194	5,068	277,876
22	Magwe	2,388	5,286	10,314	478,521	3,064	499,573
23	Pakôkku	328	1,166	1,358	492,318	4,011	499,181
MANDALAY DIVISION.							
24	Mandalay	9,684	24,456	28,386	304,476	4,634	371,636
25	Kyauksè	628	7,300	1,419	141,513	460	151,320
26	Meiktila	501	4,931	3,381	300,745	441	309,999
27	Myingyan	384	1,345	2,284	468,070	474	472,557
28	Yamèthin	2,514	15,343	7,323	360,353	5,287	390,820
SAGAING DIVISION.							
29	Shwebo	2,504	9,112	3,463	430,672	1,039	446,790
30	Sagaing	869	3,044	2,690	329,040	322	335,965
31	Lower Chindwin	308	1,156	1,338	380,084	548	383,434
Total, Burma		277,380	568,978	516,395	10,528,478	211,059	12,102,290

to classes in the Districts of Burma during the year 1931. (Paragraph 9).

4						5						1
Number of deaths registered.						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.						No.
Chris- tians.	Maho- medans.	Hindus.	Burmese or Buddhists	Other classes.	Total.	Chris- tians.	Maho- medans.	Hindus.	Burmese or Buddhists	Other classes.	Total.	
7	4,107	133	6,022	598	10,867	17.59	16.94	7.97	17.83	15.57	17.10	1
4	133	8	4,113	390	4,648	18.87	19.87	10.42	21.08	22.33	21.10	2
14	68	2	2,515	94	2,693	11.13	10.82	2.87	21.26	35.04	20.84	3
515	1,286	3,188	4,174	246	9,409	16.67	18.17	22.63	30.81	11.00	23.50	4
159	119	354	6,489	291	7,412	13.96	10.78	8.62	15.47	41.68	15.13	5
215	107	175	6,015	88	6,600	30.11	19.42	19.30	12.44	28.94	12.98	6
62	135	432	4,626	252	5,507	9.61	9.97	8.27	13.95	51.27	13.47	7
301	121	390	4,434	210	5,456	14.75	11.81	12.47	16.88	30.73	16.46	8
14	87	212	8,051	128	8,492	9.42	17.55	26.93	20.67	18.98	20.68	9
235	196	274	5,279	27	6,011	5.91	17.20	17.51	10.57	5.64	10.53	10
132	110	111	7,025	49	7,427	8.50	18.88	15.25	12.07	18.40	12.11	11
326	169	138	5,720	135	6,488	13.53	11.16	10.55	14.82	21.13	14.59	12
76	76	72	3,981	43	4,248	5.33	12.13	8.43	11.71	17.32	11.43	13
142	47	158	4,507	249	5,103	11.75	6.56	7.00	15.67	53.07	15.27	14
43	149	189	4,135	113	4,629	7.59	9.29	8.36	8.54	26.13	8.69	15
95	487	413	5,909	78	6,982	10.12	15.28	16.76	13.49	6.33	13.52	16
39	70	49	3,164	171	3,493	8.69	22.94	13.13	19.22	41.57	19.41	17
155	188	124	1,990	148	2,605	16.38	12.92	16.10	16.07	23.09	16.08	18
329	141	188	4,598	137	5,393	7.78	14.62	7.91	13.49	11.28	12.58	19
7	63	35	3,120	37	3,262	13.70	31.58	15.38	12.31	2.32	11.90	20
2	23	34	6,150	32	6,241	13.16	15.91	16.87	22.85	6.31	22.46	21
6	44	47	6,532	28	6,657	2.51	8.32	4.56	13.65	9.14	13.33	22
2	15	2	11,634	14	11,667	6.10	12.86	1.47	23.63	3.49	23.37	23
197	739	752	9,458	120	11,266	20.34	30.22	26.49	31.06	25.90	30.31	24
17	195	26	4,565	15	4,818	27.07	26.71	18.32	32.26	32.61	31.84	25
8	106	52	7,089	13	7,268	15.97	21.50	15.38	23.57	29.48	23.45	26
1	25	19	7,400	9	7,454	2.60	18.59	8.32	15.81	18.99	15.77	27
55	303	156	7,529	51	8,094	21.88	19.75	21.30	20.89	9.65	20.71	28
52	159	64	11,388	41	11,704	20.77	17.45	18.48	26.44	39.46	26.20	29
...	69	56	7,107	5	7,237	...	22.67	20.82	21.60	15.53	21.54	30
3	24	18	10,921	12	10,978	9.74	20.76	13.45	28.73	21.90	28.63	31
3,213	9,561	7,871	185,640	3,824	210,109	11.58	16.80	15.24	17.63	18.12	17.36	

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL STATEMENT No. V-A.—Deaths registered according

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Population (Census 1931).							
		Christians.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Burmese or Buddhists.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
ARAKAN DIVISION.									
1	Akyab	255	143	132,976	109,405	15,044	1,641	170,099	167,562
2	Kyaukpyu	104	108	3,736	2,958	716	52	94,038	101,114
3	Sandoway	664	594	3,476	2,810	606	90	58,022	60,300
PEGU DIVISION.									
4	Rangoon	17,094	13,794	56,147	14,644	112,735	28,166	69,936	65,530
5	Pegu	5,704	5,686	7,928	3,110	27,282	13,778	208,733	210,767
6	Tharrawaddy	4,512	2,628	3,897	1,614	6,995	2,073	235,211	248,348
7	Hanthawaddy	3,696	2,754	9,570	3,965	35,741	16,506	166,559	165,125
8	Insein	10,559	9,850	6,969	3,280	22,244	9,039	131,650	131,027
9	Prome	832	654	3,345	1,613	5,955	1,916	189,346	200,247
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.									
10	Bassein	19,647	20,091	8,228	3,165	13,366	2,281	247,527	251,955
11	Henzada	7,654	7,871	3,764	2,062	5,889	1,390	284,713	297,274
12	Myaungmya	12,302	11,789	12,071	3,079	11,534	1,549	195,197	190,874
13	Maubin	6,905	7,347	4,683	1,583	7,334	1,203	168,194	171,777
14	Pyapôn	6,346	5,739	6,182	980	16,987	5,573	146,589	141,070
TENASSERIM DIVISION.									
15	Thatôn	2,840	2,823	10,386	5,661	14,853	7,759	244,310	239,671
16	Amherst	4,648	4,737	18,912	12,953	17,758	6,887	222,552	215,469
17	Tavoy	2,310	2,177	1,934	1,117	3,190	543	82,292	82,287
18	Mergui	4,964	4,497	7,849	6,702	5,709	1,991	62,713	61,152
19	Toungoo	21,369	20,922	6,457	3,187	15,325	8,447	170,260	170,560
MAGWE DIVISION.									
20	Thayetmyo	287	224	1,256	739	1,727	549	124,297	129,145
21	Minbu	85	67	1,021	425	1,707	309	131,149	138,045
22	Magwe	1,581	807	4,153	1,133	8,928	1,386	234,162	244,359
23	Pakôkku	220	108	900	266	1,161	197	236,756	255,562
MANDALAY DIVISION.									
24	Mandalay	5,508	4,176	14,053	10,403	19,224	9,162	149,491	154,985
25	Kyauksè	306	322	3,712	3,588	1,154	265	69,383	72,130
26	Meiktila	274	227	2,609	2,322	2,509	872	141,447	159,298
27	Myingyan	221	163	914	431	1,778	506	225,525	242,545
28	Yamèthin	1,390	1,124	8,126	7,217	5,130	2,193	176,535	183,818
SAGAING DIVISION.									
29	Shwebo	1,339	1,165	4,775	4,337	2,671	792	204,650	226,022
30	Sagaing	408	461	1,704	1,340	1,888	802	155,655	173,385
31	Lower Chindwin	187	121	833	323	994	344	176,154	203,930
Total, Burma		144,211	133,169	352,566	216,412	388,134	128,261	5,173,145	5,355,333

to Sex in the four main classes in the Districts of Burma during the year 1931.

4								5								1
Number of deaths registered.								Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.								No
Christians.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Burmese or Buddhists.		Christians.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Burmese or Buddhists.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
4	3	2,161	1,946	105	28	3,089	2,933	15.69	20.98	16.25	17.79	6.98	17.06	18.16	17.50	1
1	3	64	69	8	...	1,993	2,120	9.62	27.78	17.13	23.33	11.17	...	21.19	20.97	2
10	4	30	38	2	...	1,275	1,240	15.06	6.73	8.63	13.52	3.30	...	21.97	20.56	3
280	235	828	458	2,106	1,082	2,264	1,910	16.38	17.04	14.75	31.28	18.68	38.42	32.37	29.15	4
85	74	84	35	254	100	3,455	3,034	14.90	13.01	10.60	11.25	9.31	7.26	16.55	14.40	5
104	111	65	42	140	35	3,207	2,808	23.05	42.24	16.68	26.02	20.01	16.88	13.63	11.31	6
33	29	90	45	298	134	2,437	2,189	8.93	10.53	9.40	11.35	8.31	12.75	14.63	13.26	7
147	154	76	45	256	134	2,312	2,122	13.92	15.63	10.91	13.72	11.51	14.82	17.56	16.20	8
8	6	49	38	146	66	4,294	3,757	9.62	9.17	14.65	23.56	24.52	34.45	22.68	18.76	9
117	118	121	75	296	68	2,720	2,559	5.96	5.87	14.71	23.70	15.41	29.81	10.99	10.16	10
61	71	63	47	77	34	3,602	3,423	7.97	9.02	16.74	22.79	13.08	24.46	12.65	11.51	11
167	159	116	53	115	23	2,979	2,741	13.58	13.49	9.61	17.21	9.97	14.85	15.26	14.36	12
34	42	55	21	58	14	2,091	1,890	4.92	5.72	11.74	13.27	7.91	11.64	12.43	11.00	13
76	66	29	18	116	42	2,261	2,246	11.98	11.50	4.69	18.37	6.83	7.54	15.42	15.92	14
21	22	79	70	135	54	2,133	2,002	7.39	7.79	7.61	12.37	9.09	6.96	8.73	8.35	15
34	61	273	214	275	138	3,068	2,841	7.31	12.88	14.44	16.52	15.49	20.04	13.79	13.19	16
25	14	42	28	36	13	1,538	1,626	10.82	6.43	21.72	25.07	11.29	23.94	18.69	19.76	17
88	67	93	95	77	47	1,068	922	17.73	14.90	11.85	14.17	13.49	23.61	17.03	15.08	18
161	168	92	49	136	52	2,418	2,180	7.53	8.03	14.25	15.37	8.87	6.16	14.20	12.78	19
4	3	34	29	25	10	1,584	1,536	13.94	13.39	27.07	39.24	14.48	18.21	12.74	11.89	20
1	1	18	5	30	4	2,983	3,167	11.76	14.93	17.63	11.76	17.57	12.94	22.75	22.94	21
4	2	30	14	37	10	3,250	3,282	2.53	2.48	7.22	12.36	4.14	7.22	13.88	13.43	22
2	...	9	6	...	2	5,803	5,831	9.09	...	10.00	22.56	...	10.15	24.51	22.82	23
94	103	428	311	496	256	4,879	4,579	17.07	24.66	30.46	29.90	25.80	27.94	32.64	29.54	24
8	9	110	85	16	10	2,263	2,302	26.14	27.95	29.63	23.69	13.86	37.74	32.62	31.91	25
5	3	67	39	38	14	3,545	3,544	18.25	13.22	25.68	16.80	15.15	16.06	25.06	22.25	26
1	...	18	7	14	5	3,699	3,701	4.52	...	19.69	16.24	7.87	9.88	16.40	15.26	27
26	29	164	139	95	61	3,908	3,621	18.71	25.80	20.18	19.26	18.52	27.82	22.14	19.70	28
26	26	94	65	38	26	5,713	5,675	19.42	22.32	19.69	14.99	14.23	32.83	27.92	25.11	29
...	...	34	35	42	14	3,575	3,532	...	...	19.95	26.12	22.25	17.46	22.97	20.37	30
2	1	15	9	14	4	5,359	5,562	10.70	8.26	18.01	27.86	14.08	11.63	30.42	27.27	31
1,629	1,584	5,431	4,130	5,391	2,480	94,765	90,875	11.30	11.89	15.40	19.08	13.89	19.34	18.32	16.97	

ANNUAL STATEMENT No. VI-A.—*Births and Deaths registered from*
(Paragraphs 9, 11, 14, 19;)

No.	Divisions and Districts.	3 Population (Census 1931).	4 Births.				5 Cholera.	6 Small-pox.	7 Plague.	8 Fever.	9 Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	10 Respiratory Diseases.
			Births.			Birth rate.						
			Male.	Female.	Total.							
ARAKAN DIVISION.												
1	Akyab ...	595,194	8,720	7,923	16,643	27·96	477	197	...	6,633	263	401
2	Kyaukpyu ...	216,060	3,444	3,308	6,752	31·25	...	...	...	2,096	152	6
3	Sandoway ...	125,175	2,418	2,184	4,602	36·76	1	...	...	1,196	174	31
PEGU DIVISION.												
4	Pegu ...	460,467	5,226	4,793	10,019	21·76	...	2	13	1,776	44	34
5	Tharrawaddy ...	457,007	4,738	4,573	9,311	20·37	...	...	105	2,339	190	110
6	Hanthawaddy ...	384,785	4,414	4,332	8,746	22·73	2	...	2	1,385	99	75
7	Insein ...	283,505	3,373	3,215	6,588	23·24	...	1	1	1,396	88	9
8	Prome ...	360,469	6,023	5,180	11,203	31·08	...	...	7	3,200	87	686
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.												
9	Bassein ...	514,135	4,099	3,995	8,094	15·74	1	5	12	2,591	105	190
10	Henzada ...	568,886	6,364	5,929	12,293	21·61	...	20	...	2,040	137	80
11	Myaungmya ...	419,905	5,738	5,504	11,242	26·77	4	...	...	1,413	121	45
12	Maubin ...	346,353	3,928	3,043	6,071	17·53	4	...	...	870	87	76
13	Pyapôn ...	311,162	3,779	3,695	7,474	24·02	4	...	...	1,407	132	41
TENASSERIM DIVISION.												
14	Thatôn ...	509,166	3,899	3,730	7,629	14·98	2	...	38	1,717	134	79
15	Amherst ...	444,152	7,494	6,938	14,432	32·49	...	...	9	1,289	178	265
16	Tavoy ...	150,946	3,118	3,108	6,226	41·25	...	...	...	1,880	90	55
17	Mergui ...	141,582	2,506	2,408	4,914	34·71	...	...	...	1,075	86	88
18	Toungoo ...	391,764	3,384	3,231	6,615	16·89	...	...	18	2,395	53	13
MAGWE DIVISION.												
19	Thayetmyo ...	252,387	2,289	2,242	4,531	17·95	...	...	16	1,453	12	8
20	Minbu ...	265,217	3,930	3,768	7,698	29·03	...	...	...	3,145	143	47
21	Magwe ...	459,097	4,646	4,657	9,303	20·26	...	...	27	2,673	40	11
22	Pakôkku ...	476,066	7,852	7,540	15,392	32·33	...	...	17	5,446	390	46
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
23	Mandalay ...	196,687	3,002	2,992	5,994	30·47	...	9	1	2,151	56	13
24	Kyauksè ...	143,967	2,556	2,539	5,095	35·39	...	...	...	1,837	9	17
25	Meiktila ...	300,804	5,261	5,210	10,471	34·81	...	2	93	1,763	173	28
26	Myingyan ...	438,982	4,879	4,822	9,701	22·10	4	115	149	919	118	13
27	Yamèthin ...	357,713	6,183	6,015	12,198	34·10	...	...	22	2,818	48	1
SAGAING DIVISION.												
28	Shwebo ...	431,765	8,044	7,923	15,967	36·98	...	...	...	5,848	171	66
29	Sagaing ...	316,766	5,153	5,051	10,204	32·21	...	85	65	1,715	73	4
30	Lower Chindwin ...	372,634	6,966	6,856	13,822	37·09	...	2	63	4,098	325	1,117
Total, Rural Districts, Burma.		10,692,798	142,526	136,704	279,230	26·11	499	438	658	70,564	3,778	3,655

different causes in the Rural Districts of Burma during the year 1931.
21, 25, 29, 32, 35, and 36.)

11						12	13	14											No.
Injuries.						All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.											
Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.			
Male.	Female.					For the year.	Mean of previous five years.												
3	3	75	11	5	97	2,065	10,133	0.80	0.33	...	11.14	0.44	0.67	0.16	3.47	17.02	19.29	1	
...	...	17	4	...	21	2,249	4,524	...	...	...	9.70	0.70	0.03	0.10	10.41	20.94	14.23	2
1	...	49	1	...	51	1,157	2,610	0.01	...	...	9.55	1.39	0.25	0.41	9.24	20.85	22.24	3
6	2	38	110	...	156	4,286	6,311	...	0.00	0.03	3.86	0.10	0.07	0.34	9.31	13.71	17.35	4	
7	1	79	143	4	234	2,282	5,260	...	...	0.23	5.12	0.42	0.24	0.51	4.99	11.51	16.08	5
2	1	36	69	11	119	3,327	5,009	0.01	...	0.01	3.60	0.26	0.19	0.31	8.65	13.02	15.06	6	
3	1	62	73	4	143	2,706	4,344	...	0.00	0.00	4.92	0.31	0.03	0.50	9.54	15.32	17.46	7	
9	8	228	67	9	321	2,209	6,510	...	...	0.02	8.88	0.24	1.90	0.89	6.13	18.06	24.23	8
6	1	10	15	2	34	1,532	4,470	0.00	0.01	0.02	5.04	0.20	0.37	0.07	2.98	8.69	14.23	9	
3	2	40	59	4	108	3,587	5,972	...	0.04	...	3.59	0.24	0.14	0.19	6.31	10.50	16.47	10	
5	...	51	54	2	112	4,063	5,758	0.01	...	...	3.37	0.29	0.11	0.27	9.68	13.71	14.92	11
2	1	17	60	2	82	2,463	3,582	0.01	...	...	2.51	0.25	0.22	0.24	7.11	10.34	15.01	12
2	1	52	31	3	89	2,803	4,476	0.01	...	...	4.52	0.42	0.13	0.29	9.01	14.38	15.12	13
5	1	24	16	7	53	1,970	3,993	0.00	...	0.07	3.37	0.26	0.16	0.10	3.87	7.84	11.81	14	
5	1	60	62	7	135	3,580	5,456	...	...	0.02	2.90	0.40	0.60	0.30	8.06	12.28	15.87	15
1	...	48	2	4	55	751	2,831	...	...	...	12.45	0.60	0.36	0.36	4.98	18.76	21.35	16
1	7	63	9	5	85	644	1,978	...	...	...	7.59	0.61	0.62	0.60	4.55	13.97	18.03	17
1	1	41	22	6	71	1,892	4,442	...	...	0.05	6.11	0.14	0.03	0.18	4.83	11.34	15.06	18
...	...	35	11	3	49	937	2,475	...	...	0.06	5.76	0.05	0.03	0.19	3.71	9.81	22.44	19
3	5	3 9	57	23	127	2,390	5,852	...	...	...	11.86	0.54	0.18	0.48	9.01	22.06	28.12	20
3	2	18	65	8	96	2,637	5,484	...	...	0.06	5.82	0.09	0.02	0.21	5.74	11.95	15.69	21
11	7	69	80	6	173	4,752	10,824	...	...	0.04	11.44	0.82	0.10	0.36	9.98	22.74	23.50	22
1	...	19	56	4	80	2,347	4,657	...	0.05	0.01	10.94	0.28	0.07	0.41	11.93	23.68	22.93	23	
5	...	14	26	2	47	2,610	4,520	...	...	...	12.76	0.06	0.12	0.33	18.13	31.40	35.06	24
1	4	59	99	13	176	4,699	6,934	...	0.01	0.31	5.86	0.58	0.09	0.59	15.62	23.05	30.33	25	
...	...	44	68	6	118	4,891	6,327	0.01	0.26	0.34	2.09	0.27	0.03	0.27	11.14	14.41	16.52	26	
1	...	46	53	8	108	4,062	7,059	...	...	0.06	7.88	0.13	0.00	0.30	11.36	19.73	21.59	27
8	3	122	49	33	215	4,720	11,020	...	...	...	13.54	0.40	0.15	0.50	10.93	25.52	27.92	28
2	1	33	77	8	121	4,429	6,492	...	0.27	0.21	5.41	0.23	0.01	0.38	13.98	20.49	22.96	29	
7	5	62	97	3	174	4,642	10,421	...	0.01	0.17	11.00	0.87	3.00	0.47	12.46	27.97	25.10	30	
104	58	1 550	1,546	192	3,450	86,682	169,724	0.05	0.04	0.06	6.60	0.35	0.34	0.32	8.11	15.87	18.84		

ANNUAL STATEMENT No. VI-B.—*Births and Deaths registered from different*
19, 22, 26, 30,

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10
			Births.			Birth rate.						
			Male.	Female.	Total.							
No.	Divisions and Towns.	Population (Census 1931).										
ARAKAN DIVISION.												
1	Akyab ...	38,004	389	324	713	18·72	...	...	...	67	31	152
2	Minbya ...	2,244	45	36	81	36·10	...	...	...	18	2	14
3	Kyaukpyu ...	4,232	53	56	109	25·76	...	...	...	40	19	19
4	Sandoway ...	4,070	49	62	111	27·27	...	...	...	32	8	6
PEGU DIVISION.												
5	Rangoon ...	400,415	4,329	4,232	8,561	21·38	10	20	14	276	644	2,928
6	Pegu ...	21,712	441	378	819	37·72	...	1	...	149	53	132
7	Nyaunglebin ...	7,790	136	130	266	34·15	...	2	11	42	11	41
8	Tharrawaddy ...	7,131	103	75	178	24·96	...	...	11	22	21	39
9	Thônzè ...	7,962	137	148	285	35·80	...	...	3	66	8	23
10	Zigôn ...	6,338	86	83	169	26·66	...	...	15	46	17	7
11	Letpadan ...	12,160	117	108	225	18·50	...	...	18	28	36	77
12	Gyobingauk ...	7,675	131	128	259	33·75	...	...	40	28	41	38
13	Minhla ...	4,413	66	57	123	27·87	1	...	11	25	11	12
14	Nattalin ...	5,633	65	51	116	20·59	...	...	6	39	1	...
15	Syriam ...	15,070	166	159	325	21·57	...	...	...	56	28	36
16	Thôngwa ...	8,976	135	140	275	30·64	...	...	...	31	9	30
17	Insein ...	20,487	152	154	306	14·94	...	...	...	58	36	76
18	Thamaing ...	5,645	53	60	113	20·02	...	...	...	30	8	21
19	Kamayut ...	7,256	71	61	132	18·19	...	...	...	109	6	14
20	Thingangyun ...	7,984	77	87	164	20·54	...	...	...	28	1	5
21	Kanbe ...	6,575	80	73	153	23·27	...	...	...	35	2	4
22	Prome ...	28,295	516	457	973	34·39	1	...	66	67	28	128
23	Shwedaung ...	8,408	123	114	237	28·19	...	...	21	23	4	47
24	Paungdè ...	13,479	191	163	354	26·26	...	...	102	23	30	102
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.												
25	Bassein ...	45,662	789	665	1,454	31·84	...	...	18	117	63	270
26	Ngathainggyaung ...	5,380	92	69	161	29·93	...	...	...	19	9	22
27	Kyônpyaw ...	5,866	88	106	194	33·07	...	...	5	13	9	37
28	Henzada ...	28,542	390	389	779	27·29	...	...	38	66	25	172
29	Myanaung ...	9,072	123	143	266	29·32	...	...	59	42	18	18
30	Kyangin ...	6,780	115	125	240	35·40	...	...	...	38	16	12
31	Myaungmya ...	7,773	125	111	236	30·36	...	...	...	17	17	60
32	Wakèna ...	9,359	166	135	301	32·16	3	...	...	50	19	34
33	Moulneingyun ...	7,747	100	109	209	26·98	...	...	...	48	22	33
34	Maubin ...	8,897	125	97	222	24·95	...	...	...	55	15	29
35	Yandoon ...	9,925	166	145	311	31·34	1	...	16	17	12	40
36	Danubyu ...	6,334	113	94	207	32·68	...	...	...	4	18	33
37	Pyapôn ...	12,338	118	150	268	21·72	...	...	...	41	19	66
38	Kyaiklat ...	10,658	134	116	250	23·46	...	...	...	42	20	58
TENASSERIM DIVISION.												
39	Thatôn ...	16,851	284	257	541	32·10	...	...	...	97	46	39
40	Kyaikto ...	6,611	105	94	199	30·10	...	...	33	20	10	12
41	Moulmein ...	65,506	848	787	1,635	24·96	1	1	8	137	81	275
42	Kawkareik ...	6,575	155	147	302	45·93	...	...	...	83	9	43
43	Tavoy ...	29,018	464	478	942	32·46	...	...	...	261	13	52

causes in the Towns of Burma during the year 1931. (Paragraphs 9, 12, 15, 32, 35 and 36.)

11						12	13	14										
Injuries.						All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.										
Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		
Males.	Females.					For the year.	Mean of previous five years.											
1	1	14	...	1	17	425	692	...	...	...	1.76	0.81	3.99	0.45	11.16	18.17	24.78
...	...	1	...	...	1	7	42	...	...	...	8.02	0.89	6.24	0.45	3.12	18.72	24.97
...	...	1	...	...	1	45	124	...	...	...	9.45	4.49	4.49	0.24	10.63	29.30	21.63
...	...	5	...	...	5	32	83	...	...	...	7.86	1.97	1.47	1.23	7.86	29.39	19.94
...	...	276	6	5	287	5,230	9,409	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.69	1.61	7.31	0.72	13.06	23.50	32.01	
5	1	72	...	...	78	411	824	...	0.05	...	6.86	2.44	6.08	3.59	18.93	37.95	51.35
...	...	3	2	...	5	165	277	...	0.26	1.41	5.39	1.41	5.26	0.64	21.18	35.56	49.95	
2	...	16	2	...	20	94	207	...	...	1.54	3.09	2.94	5.47	2.80	13.18	29.03	34.87
...	...	1	1	117	218	3.8	8.29	1.00	2.89	0.13	14.69	27.38	39.40
1	1	4	1	...	7	68	160	...	...	2.37	7.26	2.68	1.10	1.10	10.73	25.24	37.77
1	...	17	1	1	20	103	282	...	...	1.48	2.30	2.96	6.33	1.64	8.47	23.19	33.83
...	...	2	3	...	5	130	282	...	...	5.21	3.65	5.34	4.95	0.65	16.94	36.74	46.75
...	...	1	...	...	1	38	99	0.23	...	2.49	5.67	2.49	2.72	0.23	8.61	22.43	33.43
...	...	1	1	...	2	44	92	...	...	1.07	6.92	0.18	...	0.36	7.81	16.33	28.38
...	...	20	...	...	20	158	298	...	...	...	3.72	1.86	2.39	1.33	10.48	19.77	24.33
...	...	1	1	...	2	128	200	...	...	...	3.45	1.00	3.34	0.22	14.26	22.28	27.01
1	...	55	...	...	56	228	454	...	...	...	2.83	1.76	3.71	2.73	11.13	22.16	32.58
1	...	1	...	...	2	108	169	...	...	...	5.31	1.42	3.72	0.35	19.13	29.94	31.44
1	...	2	1	...	4	74	207	...	...	...	15.02	0.83	1.93	0.55	10.20	28.53	22.03
...	1	...	1	132	167	...	...	...	3.51	0.13	0.63	0.13	16.53	20.92	24.79	
...	1	...	1	73	115	...	...	...	5.32	0.30	0.61	0.15	11.10	17.49	26.28	
...	...	150	1	...	151	777	1,218	0.04	...	2.33	2.37	0.99	4.52	5.34	27.46	43.05	46.88	
...	...	3	...	...	3	109	207	...	...	2.50	2.74	0.48	5.59	0.36	12.96	24.62	31.36
...	...	70	2	...	72	228	557	...	...	7.57	1.71	2.23	7.57	5.34	16.92	41.32	38.25
3	1	33	1	...	38	739	1,245	...	...	0.39	2.56	1.38	5.91	0.83	16.18	27.27	37.75
...	1	8	...	...	9	73	132	...	...	...	3.53	1.67	4.09	1.67	13.57	24.54	33.23
2	...	4	...	...	6	94	164	...	...	0.85	2.22	1.53	6.31	1.02	16.02	27.96	25.74
...	...	101	1	1	103	489	893	...	...	1.33	2.31	0.88	6.03	3.61	17.13	31.29	39.26
...	...	3	...	...	3	208	348	...	...	6.50	4.63	1.98	1.98	0.33	22.93	38.36	41.94
...	...	1	1	1	3	145	214	...	...	...	5.60	2.36	1.77	0.44	21.39	31.56	36.10
...	...	18	...	1	19	112	225	...	...	...	2.19	2.19	17.72	2.44	14.41	28.95	47.61
1	...	1	2	2	6	118	230	0.32	...	...	5.34	2.03	3.63	0.64	12.61	24.58	42.26
...	...	17	...	...	17	155	275	...	...	...	6.20	2.84	4.26	2.19	20.01	35.50	51.94
...	...	12	...	1	13	112	224	...	...	...	6.18	1.69	3.26	1.46	12.59	25.18	35.38
...	...	11	...	...	11	212	309	0.10	...	1.61	1.71	1.21	4.03	1.11	21.36	31.13	36.69
1	...	6	...	1	8	70	133	...	...	...	0.63	2.84	5.21	1.26	11.05	21.00	22.02
...	...	12	1	...	13	164	303	...	...	...	3.32	1.54	5.35	1.05	13.29	24.56	46.39
1	1	24	...	2	28	176	324	...	...	...	3.94	1.88	5.44	2.63	16.51	30.40	39.83
...	...	14	...	...	14	219	415	...	...	...	5.76	2.73	2.31	0.83	13.00	24.63	34.52
...	...	5	...	...	5	141	221	...	...	4.99	3.03	1.51	1.82	0.76	21.33	33.43	44.28
...	...	24	3	...	27	764	1,294	0.02	0.02	0.12	2.09	1.24	4.20	0.41	11.66	19.75	27.45	
...	...	4	1	...	5	92	232	...	...	...	12.62	1.37	6.54	0.76	13.99	35.29	45.30
...	...	24	...	...	24	312	662	...	...	...	8.99	0.45	1.79	0.83	10.75	22.81	29.32

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VI-B.—*Births and Deaths registered*

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1931).	4 Births.				5 Cholera.	6 Small-pox.	7 Plague.	8 Fever.	9 Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	10 Respiratory Diseases.
			Births.			Birth rate.						
			Male.	Female.	Total.							
TENASSERIM DIVISION —concl'd.												
44	Mergui ...	20,405	365	286	651	31·90	...	...	...	282	19	33
45	Toungoo ...	23,223	332	299	631	27·17	...	...	15	88	33	106
46	Shwegyin ...	5,876	86	89	175	29·78	1	2	13	51	10	27
47	Pyu ...	7,807	118	113	231	29·59	...	...	...	43	31	26
MAGWE DIVISION.												
48	Thayetmyo ...	9,279	183	164	347	37·40	...	...	28	25	17	53
49	Allanmyo ...	12,511	200	190	390	31·17	...	...	17	154	16	53
50	Minbu ...	6,005	119	108	227	37·80	...	...	1	20	8	14
51	Salin ...	6,654	94	85	179	26·90	...	...	...	64	20	55
52	Magwe ...	8,209	141	129	270	32·89	...	...	45	8	2	38
53	Taungdwingyi ...	8,339	175	135	310	37·17	...	...	1	24	8	56
54	Yenangyaung ...	11,098	196	225	421	37·93	...	...	43	66	45	70
55	Chauk ...	12,830	42	36	78	6·08	...	...	3	39	...	9
56	Pakôkku ...	23,115	377	392	769	33·27	2	...	8	77	24	247
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
57	Mandalay ...	147,932	3,986	3,535	7,521	50·84	8	24	47	538	339	1,275
58	Maymyo ...	21,335	404	355	759	35·58	...	...	...	70	46	117
59	Myitngè ...	5,682	64	55	119	20·94	...	...	...	16	26	15
60	Kyauksè ...	7,353	129	142	271	36·86	...	1	...	69	8	13
61	Meiktila ...	9,195	173	169	342	37·19	...	...	28	59	8	71
62	Myingyan ...	25,457	484	464	948	37·24	6	1	71	36	11	278
63	Nyaung-u ...	8,118	116	115	231	28·46	1	...	...	18	4	7
64	Yamèthin ...	9,291	169	171	340	36·59	...	...	...	36	4	41
65	Pyinmana ...	17,656	320	340	660	37·38	...	...	15	65	30	139
66	Pyawbwè ...	6,160	110	108	218	35·39	...	...	...	16	13	23
SAGAING DIVISION.												
67	Shwebo ...	11,286	309	309	618	54·76	...	...	...	125	10	67
68	Ye-u ...	3,739	79	77	156	41·72	...	...	...	25	18	17
69	Sagaing ...	14,127	277	265	542	38·37	...	...	11	87	14	58
70	Myinmu ...	5,072	126	97	223	43·97	...	...	2	24	1	37
71	Mònywa ...	10,800	236	197	433	40·09	...	...	73	103	13	160
Total of Towns, Burma		1,409,492	21,621	20,203	41,824	29·67	35	52	916	4,733	2,274	8,361
Total of Rural Districts, Burma.		10,692,798	142,526	136,704	279,230	26·11	499	438	658	70,564	3,778	3,655
GRAND TOTAL, BURMA		12,102,290	164,147	156,907	321,054	26·53	534	490	1,574	75,297	6,052	12,016

from different causes in the Towns of Burma during the year 1931.

11						12	13	14									
Injuries.						All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.									
Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
Males.	Females.					For the year.	Mean of previous five years.										
...	...	34	1	...	35	258	627	...	...	...	13.82	0.93	1.62	1.72	12.64	30.73	35.18
...	...	31	1	1	33	265	540	...	...	0.65	3.79	1.42	4.56	1.42	11.41	23.25	33.46
...	...	1	...	...	1	89	194	0.17	0.34	2.21	8.68	1.70	4.59	0.17	15.15	33.02	36.44
...	...	16	...	1	17	100	217	...	...	...	5.51	3.97	3.33	2.18	12.81	27.80	32.29
...	...	34	...	...	34	232	389	...	...	3.02	2.69	1.83	5.71	3.66	25.00	41.92	38.87
1	1	3	...	2	7	151	398	...	...	1.36	12.31	1.28	4.24	0.56	12.07	31.81	36.97
...	...	9	4	...	13	98	154	...	...	0.17	3.33	1.33	2.33	2.16	16.32	25.65	43.35
...	1	6	...	1	8	88	235	...	...	...	9.62	3.01	8.27	1.20	13.23	35.32	52.77
...	...	6	...	...	6	179	278	...	...	5.48	0.97	0.24	4.63	0.73	21.81	33.87	41.82
...	1	26	6	...	33	186	308	...	...	0.12	2.88	0.96	6.72	3.96	22.30	36.93	57.47
...	...	3	...	...	3	183	410	...	...	3.87	5.95	4.05	6.31	0.27	16.49	36.94	46.07
...	1	11	1	...	13	113	177	...	...	0.23	3.04	...	0.70	1.01	8.81	13.80	...
...	...	13	4	2	19	466	843	0.09	...	0.35	3.33	1.04	10.69	0.82	20.16	36.47	47.93
7	...	55	2	1	65	3,711	6,007	0.05	0.16	0.32	3.64	2.29	8.62	0.44	25.09	40.61	48.67
...	...	17	...	...	17	229	479	...	...	...	3.28	2.16	5.48	0.80	10.73	22.45	30.03
1	...	...	1	...	2	64	123	...	...	...	2.82	4.58	2.64	0.35	11.26	21.65	33.67
...	...	6	...	1	7	200	298	...	0.14	...	9.38	1.09	1.77	0.95	27.20	40.53	46.60
...	...	28	2	...	30	138	334	...	...	3.05	6.42	0.87	7.72	3.26	15.01	36.32	37.03
...	...	12	...	...	12	520	935	0.24	0.04	2.79	1.41	0.43	10.92	0.47	20.43	36.73	47.36
...	...	...	2	1	3	159	192	0.12	...	...	2.22	0.49	0.86	0.37	19.59	23.65	28.50
...	...	3	...	1	4	163	248	...	...	...	3.87	0.43	4.41	0.43	17.54	26.69	28.71
...	2	30	...	3	35	314	598	...	...	0.85	3.68	1.70	7.87	1.98	17.78	33.87	44.87
...	...	...	...	...	...	137	189	...	...	...	2.60	2.11	3.73	...	22.24	30.68	49.28
...	...	4	1	...	5	385	592	...	...	...	11.08	0.89	5.94	0.44	34.11	52.45	44.04
...	...	4	2	...	6	26	92	...	...	...	6.69	4.81	4.55	1.60	6.95	24.61	47.78
...	1	24	2	1	28	373	571	...	...	0.78	6.16	0.99	4.11	1.98	26.40	40.42	48.20
1	...	2	1	...	4	106	174	...	...	0.39	4.73	0.20	7.29	0.79	20.90	34.31	44.79
...	...	13	1	1	15	193	557	...	...	6.76	9.54	1.20	14.81	1.39	17.87	51.57	46.05
31	13	1,429	64	32	1,569	22,445	40,385	0.02	0.04	0.65	3.36	1.61	5.93	1.11	15.92	28.65	36.88
104	58	1,550	1,546	192	3,450	86,682	169,724	0.05	0.04	0.06	6.60	0.35	0.34	0.32	8.11	15.87	18.84
135	71	2,979	1,610	224	5,019	109,127	210,109	0.04	0.04	0.13	6.22	0.50	0.99	0.41	9.02	17.36	20.93

VI-B, 1931. (Paragraphs 9, 13, 17, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, and 40.)

Relapsing Fever.		Cerebrospinal meningitis.		Chicken pox.		Measles.		Whooping cough.		Acute Poliomyelitis.		Mumps.	
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
...	...	1	0.03	...	...	1	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	3.12	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	0.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	0.00	...	...	2	0.01	4	0.01	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	0.05	...	...	1	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	0.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	0.95	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	0.13	1	0.13	...	...	...	...
...
...	1	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	0.12	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	0.02	2	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	0.19	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	0.25	...	...	...	...	1	0.04
...
...	8	1.03	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	0.22	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	0.38	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	0.08	3	0.05	...	...	...	...
...
...

STATEMENT VI-B (a).—Supplement to

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1931).	4 Fevers.										
			Malaria.		Blackwater Fever.		Kala-Azar.		Enteric.		Typhus.		
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	
TENASSERIM DIVISION —concl'd.													
44	Mergui ...	20,405	6	0·29	...	...	...	...	3	0·15	...	...
45	Toungoo ...	23,223	71	3·06	...	...	...	...	5	0·22	...	...
46	Shwegyin ...	5,876	48	8·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Pyu ...	7,807	40	5·12	...	...	...	...	1	0·13	...	...
MAGWE DIVISION.													
48	Thayetmyo ...	9,279	19	2·05	1	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Allanmyo ...	12,511	19	1·52	...	...	...	...	6	0·48	...	...
50	Minbu ...	6,005	7	1·17	...	...	...	...	1	0·17	...	...
51	Salin ...	6,454	51	7·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Magwe ...	8,209	1	0·12	...	...	...	...	1	0·12	...	...
53	Taungdwingyi ...	8,339	11	1·32	...	...	...	...	5	0·60	...	...
54	Yenangyaung ...	11,098	3	0·27	...	...	...	...	1	0·09	...	...
55	Chauk ...	12,830	1	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Pakôkku ...	23,115	59	2·55	...	...	...	...	1	0·04	...	...
MANDALAY DIVISION.													
57	Mandalay ...	147,932	368	2·49	2	0·01	1	0·01	90	0·61	...	...
58	Maymyo ...	21,335	50	2·34	...	...	...	...	6	0·28	...	...
59	Myitngè ...	5,682	8	1·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Kyaukse ...	7,353	62	8·43	...	...	...	...	1	0·14	...	...
61	Meiktila ...	9,195	4	0·44	...	...	...	...	1	0·11	...	...
62	Myingyan ...	25,457	14	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Nyaung-u ...	8,118	4	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Yamèthin ...	9,291	31	3·34	...	...	...	...	1	0·11	...	...
65	Pyinmana ...	17,656	42	2·38	...	...	...	...	17	0·96	...	...
66	Pyawbwè ...	6,161	16	2·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SAGAING DIVISION.													
67	Shwebo ...	11,281	46	4·08	...	...	...	...	1	0·09	...	...
68	Ye-u ...	3,739	3	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Sagaing ...	14,127	18	1·27	...	...	...	...	4	0·28	...	...
70	Myinmu ...	5,072	24	4·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Mônywa ...	10,800	41	3·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns, Burma			1,409,492	1,795	1·27	4	0·00	2	0·00	316	0·22

Annual Statement VI-B, 1931—contd.

Relapsing Fever.		Cerebrospinal meningitis.		Chicken-pox.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Acute Poliomyelitis.		Mumps.	
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
...	...	2	0.09	...	...	7	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	0.13	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	0.43	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	5	0.45	1	0.09	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	0.13	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	37	0.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	2	0.22	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	0.08	6	0.24	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	1	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	19	1.34	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	0.83	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	0.00	9	0.01	143	0.10	8	0.01	...	...	1	0.00

STATEMENT VI-B (a).—Supplement to

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1931).	4 Fever.							
			Influenza.		Diphtheria.		Other fevers.		Total fevers.	
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
ARAKAN DIVISION.										
1	Akyab ...	38,094	...	...	...	...	50	1·31	67	1·76
2	Minbya ...	2,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8·02
3	Kyaukpyu ...	4,232	1	0·24	...	..	31	7·33	40	9·45
4	Sandoway ...	4,070	...	...	...	...	14	3·44	32	7·86
PEGU DIVISION.										
5	Rangoon ...	400,415	9	0·02	4	0·01	78	0·19	276	0·69
6	Pegu ...	21,712	6	0·28	...	...	85	3·91	149	6·86
7	Nyaunglebin ...	7,790	...	...	...	...	29	3·72	42	5·39
8	Tharrawaddy ...	7,131	...	...	...	...	1	0·14	22	3·09
9	Thônzè ...	7,962	...	...	...	...	62	7·79	66	8·29
10	Zigôn ...	6,338	...	...	...	...	34	5·36	46	7·26
11	Letpadan ...	12,160	...	...	...	...	1	0·08	28	2·30
12	Gyobingauk ...	7,675	2	0·26	...	...	1	0·13	28	3·65
13	Minhla ...	4,413	...	...	...	..	17	3·85	25	5·67
14	Nattalin ...	5,633	...	...	...	...	39	6·92	39	6·92
15	Syriam ...	15,070	...	...	...	...	54	3·58	56	3·72
16	Thôngwa ...	8,976	...	...	...	...	18	2·01	31	3·45
17	Insein ...	20,487	...	...	...	...	57	2·78	58	2·83
18	Thamaing ...	5,645	1	0·18	...	...	29	5·14	30	5·31
19	Kamayut ...	7,256	...	...	...	...	109	15·02	109	15·02
20	Thingangyun ...	7,984	...	...	1	0·13	27	3·38	28	3·51
21	Kanbe ...	6,575	...	...	...	...	35	5·32	35	5·32
22	Prome ...	28,295	1	0·04	1	0·04	32	1·13	67	2·37
23	Shwedaung ...	8,408	...	...	...	...	1	0·12	23	2·74
24	Paungdè ...	13,479	2	0·15	...	...	4	0·30	23	1·71
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.										
25	Bassein ...	45,662	2	0·04	1	0·02	54	1·18	117	2·56
26	Ngathainggyaung ...	5,380	1	0·19	...	...	...	...	19	3·53
27	Kyônpyaw ...	5,866	...	...	...	...	3	0·51	13	2·22
28	Henzada ...	28,542	12	0·42	...	...	32	1·12	66	2·31
29	Myanaung ...	9,072	...	...	...	...	32	3·53	42	4·63
30	Kyangin ...	6,780	1	0·15	...	...	...	...	38	5·60
31	Myaungmya ...	7,773	...	...	...	...	1	0·13	17	2·19
32	Wakèma ...	9,359	...	...	...	...	19	2·03	50	5·34
33	Moulmeingyun ...	7,747	...	...	...	...	1	0·13	48	6·20
34	Maubin ...	8,897	...	...	...	...	47	5·28	55	6·18
35	Yandoon ...	9,925	...	...	...	...	8	0·81	17	1·71
36	Danubyu ...	6,334	2	0·32	...	...	1	0·16	4	0·63
37	Pyapôn ...	12,338	...	...	...	...	12	0·97	41	3·32
38	Kyaiklat ...	10,658	...	...	...	...	13	1·22	42	3·94
TENASSERIM DIVISION.										
39	Thatôn ...	16,851	...	...	...	...	87	5·16	97	5·76
40	Kyaikto ...	6,611	4	0·61	...	...	8	1·21	20	3·03
41	Moulmein ...	65,506	12	0·18	...	...	20	0·31	137	2·09
42	Kawkareik ...	6,575	...	...	...	...	66	10·04	83	12·62
43	Tavoy ...	29,018	...	...	...	...	260	8·96	261	8·9

Annual Statement VI-B, 1931--contd.

5				6						7		8		No.
Dysentery and Diarrhoea.				Respiratory diseases.						Other Tuberculous Diseases.		Beri-beri including epidemic Dropsy.		
Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Pneumonia.		Diseases of the Respiratory System.		Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	
14	0.37	17	0.45	23	0.60	102	2.68	27	0.71	..	...	2	0.05	1
2	0.89	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	6.24	...	...	...	...	2
3	0.71	16	3.78	2	0.47	10	2.36	7	1.65	1	0.24	...	...	3
6	1.47	2	0.49	3	0.74	2	0.49	1	0.25	...	...	...	...	4
281	0.70	363	0.91	730	1.82	1,394	3.48	804	2.01	47	0.12	74	0.18	5
26	1.20	27	1.24	41	1.89	31	1.43	60	2.76	2	0.09	...	...	6
2	0.26	9	1.16	7	0.90	8	1.03	26	3.34	3	0.39	...	...	7
15	2.10	6	0.84	12	1.68	14	1.96	13	1.82	...	...	...	...	8
8	1.00	...	...	7	0.88	7	0.88	9	1.13	2	0.25	...	...	9
11	1.74	6	0.95	3	0.47	2	0.32	2	0.32	...	...	...	...	10
27	2.22	9	0.74	17	1.40	53	4.36	7	0.58	...	...	...	...	11
21	2.74	20	2.61	12	1.56	19	2.48	7	0.91	1	0.13	...	...	12
7	1.59	4	0.91	5	1.13	3	0.68	4	0.91	1	0.23	...	...	13
1	0.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15	1.00	13	0.86	17	1.13	15	1.00	4	0.27	1	0.07	...	...	15
9	1.00	...	...	2	0.22	16	1.78	12	1.34	1	0.11	...	...	16
25	1.22	11	0.54	6	0.29	19	0.93	51	2.49	1	0.05	...	...	17
2	0.35	6	1.06	12	2.13	8	1.42	1	0.18	6	1.06	...	...	18
5	0.69	1	0.14	11	1.52	3	0.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
1	0.13	...	...	1	0.13	4	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
1	0.15	1	0.15	3	0.46	1	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
14	0.49	14	0.49	48	1.70	61	2.16	19	0.67	...	...	1	0.04	22
4	0.48	...	...	9	1.07	26	3.9	12	1.43	3	0.36	...	...	23
24	1.78	6	0.45	34	2.52	59	4.38	9	0.67	...	...	2	0.15	24
29	0.64	34	0.74	99	2.17	47	1.03	124	2.72	9	0.20	9	0.20	25
6	1.12	3	0.56	14	2.60	7	1.30	1	0.19	...	...	3	0.56	26
3	0.51	6	1.02	17	2.90	11	1.88	9	1.53	...	...	...	...	27
13	0.46	12	0.42	21	0.74	67	2.35	84	2.94	...	...	...	...	28
8	0.88	10	1.10	7	0.77	5	0.55	6	0.66	...	...	1	0.11	29
14	2.06	2	0.29	6	0.88	2	0.29	4	0.59	3	0.44	...	...	30
8	1.03	9	1.16	23	2.96	20	2.57	17	2.19	1	0.13	...	...	31
18	1.92	1	0.11	3	0.32	22	2.35	9	0.96	2	0.21	1	0.11	32
12	1.55	10	1.29	8	1.03	23	2.97	2	0.26	...	...	...	...	33
11	1.24	4	0.45	11	1.24	9	1.01	9	1.01	7	0.79	...	...	34
9	0.91	3	0.30	13	1.31	16	1.61	11	1.11	1	0.10	3	0.30	35
10	1.58	8	1.26	8	1.26	15	2.37	10	1.58	...	...	...	...	36
16	1.30	3	0.24	20	1.62	31	2.51	15	1.22	3	0.24	...	...	37
12	1.13	8	0.75	15	1.41	40	3.75	3	0.28	...	...	...	...	38
30	1.78	16	0.95	27	1.60	12	0.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
6	0.91	4	0.61	7	1.06	4	0.61	1	0.15	4	0.61	...	...	40
51	0.78	30	0.46	104	1.59	93	1.42	78	1.19	18	0.27	...	...	41
5	0.76	4	0.61	17	2.59	26	3.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
10	0.34	3	0.10	1	0.03	...	...	51	1.76	...	...	...	...	43

STATEMENT VI-B (a).—*Supplement*

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1931).	4							
			Influenza.		Diphtheria.		Other fevers.		Total fevers.	
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
TENASSERIM DIVISION —concl'd.										
44	Mergui ...	20,405	9	0·44	...	...	264	12·94	282	13·82
45	Toungoo ...	23,223	1	0·04	...	...	2	0·09	88	3·79
46	Shwegyin ...	5,876	...	...	...	...	3	0·51	51	8·68
47	Pyu ...	7,807	...	...	...	...	1	0·13	43	5·51
MAGWE DIVISION.										
48	Thayetmyo ...	9,279	...	...	...	...	1	0·11	25	2·69
49	Allanmyo ...	12,511	28	2·24	1	0·08	100	7·99	154	12·31
50	Minbu ...	6,005	2	0·33	...	...	10	1·67	20	3·33
51	Salin ...	6,654	1	0·15	...	...	12	1·80	64	9·62
52	Magwe ...	8,209	1	0·12	...	...	5	0·61	8	0·97
53	Taungdwingyi ...	8,339	...	...	...	...	8	0·96	24	2·88
54	Yenangyaung ...	11,098	...	...	...	...	56	5·05	66	5·95
55	Chauk ...	12,830	...	...	...	...	38	2·96	39	3·04
56	Pakôkku ...	23,115	...	...	...	...	14	0·61	77	3·33
MANDALAY DIVISION.										
57	Mandalay ...	147,932	19	0·13	...	...	21	0·14	538	3·64
58	Maymyo ...	21,335	1	0·05	...	...	13	0·61	70	3·28
59	Myitngè ...	5,682	6	1·06	...	...	2	0·35	16	2·82
60	Kyauksè ...	7,353	...	...	...	...	6	0·82	69	9·38
61	Meiktila ...	9,195	32	3·48	...	...	20	2·18	59	6·42
62	Myingyan ...	25,457	...	...	...	...	14	0·55	36	1·41
63	Nyaung-u ...	8,118	7	0·86	...	...	7	0·86	18	2·22
64	Yamèthin ...	9,291	3	0·32	...	...	1	0·11	36	3·87
65	Pyinmana ...	17,656	1	0·06	1	0·0	3	0·17	65	3·68
66	Pyawbwè ...	6,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2·60
SAGAING DIVISION.										
67	Shwebo ...	11,286	...	...	...	...	78	6·91	125	11·08
68	Ye-u ...	3,739	...	...	...	...	22	5·88	25	6·69
69	Sagaing ...	14,127	...	...	...	...	46	3·26	87	6·16
70	Myinmu ...	5,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	4·73
71	Mônnya ...	10,800	1	0·09	...	...	52	4·81	103	9·54
Total of Towns, Burma		1,409,492	168	0·12	9	0·01	2,271	1·61	4,733	3·36

to Annual Statement VI-B, 1931—contd.

5				6						7		8		9
Dysentery and Diarrhoea.				Respiratory diseases.						Other Tuberculous Diseases.		Beri-beri including Epidemic Dropsy.		No.
Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Pneumonia.		Diseases of the Respiratory System.		Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.					
16	0·78	3	0·15	5	0·25	4	0·20	24	1·18	...	...	22	1·08	44
19	0·82	14	0·60	17	0·73	68	2·93	21	0·90	8	0·34	...	...	45
7	1·19	3	0·51	16	2·72	...	...	11	1·87	3	0·51	...	...	46
11	1·41	20	2·56	9	1·15	14	1·79	3	0·38	2	0·26	...	...	47
8	0·86	9	0·97	7	0·75	33	3·56	13	1·40	..	...	...	...	48
11	0·88	5	0·40	1	0·08	50	4·00	2	0·16	...	...	...	...	49
2	0·33	6	1·00	6	1·00	3	0·50	5	0·83	10	1·67	...	...	50
6	0·90	14	2·10	19	2·86	13	1·95	23	3·46	...	...	...	...	51
2	0·24	...	...	5	0·61	29	3·53	4	0·49	1	0·12	1	0·12	52
3	0·36	5	0·60	8	0·96	14	1·68	34	4·08	...	...	10	1·20	53
14	1·26	31	2·79	36	3·24	25	2·25	9	0·81	8	0·72	...	...	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·16	7	0·55	...	...	...	...	55
15	0·65	9	0·39	13	0·56	102	4·41	132	5·71	...	...	...	...	56
137	0·93	202	1·37	279	1·89	549	3·71	447	3·02	42	0·28	18	0·12	57
6	0·28	40	1·87	11	0·52	78	3·66	28	1·31	8	0·37	...	...	58
11	1·94	15	2·64	4	0·70	10	1·76	1	0·18	...	...	...	...	59
2	0·27	6	0·82	3	0·41	7	0·95	3	0·41	4	0·54	...	...	60
7	0·76	1	0·11	10	1·09	54	5·87	7	0·76	...	...	...	...	61
6	0·24	5	0·20	35	1·37	60	2·36	183	7·19	2	0·08	...	...	62
3	0·37	1	0·12	1	0·12	2	0·25	4	0·49	11	1·36	3	0·37	63
2	0·22	2	0·22	17	1·83	23	2·48	1	0·11	...	..	...	...	64
7	0·40	23	1·30	33	1·87	79	4·47	27	1·53	1	0·06	...	...	65
7	1·14	6	0·97	7	1·14	9	1·46	7	1·14	...	...	...	...	66
2	0·18	8	0·71	20	1·77	31	2·75	16	1·42	2	0·18	...	...	67
11	2·94	7	1·87	...	...	...	...	17	4·55	...	...	...	...	68
7	0·50	7	0·50	5	0·35	11	0·78	42	2·97	1	0·07	1	0·07	69
1	0·20	...	...	4	0·79	5	0·99	28	5·52	1	0·20	1	0·20	70
7	0·65	6	0·56	18	1·67	46	4·26	96	8·89	...	...	...	...	71
1,125	0·80	1,149	0·82	2,015	1·43	3,628	2·57	2,718	1·93	221	0·16	152	0·11	

STATEMENT VI-B (a).—Supplement to Annual Statement VI-B, 1931—concl'd.

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1931).	9 Leprosy.		10 Cancer.		11 Deaths from Childbirth.	12 Deaths under one year.			13 Infant Mortality Rate.
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	38,094	...	...	...	...	14	105	85	190	266.48
2	Minbya ...	2,244	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11	135.0
3	Kyaukpyu ...	4,232	...	...	...	...	2	12	18	30	275.23
4	Sandoway ...	4,070	...	...	1	0.25	2	4	9	13	117.12
PEGU DIVISION.											
5	Rangoon ...	400,415	52	0.13	41	0.10	68	1,284	1,097	2,381	278.12
6	Pegu ...	21,712	4	0.18	1	0.05	22	134	88	222	271.06
7	Nyaunglebin ...	7,790	1	0.13	1	0.13	0	56	37	93	349.62
8	Tharrawaddy ...	7,131	...	...	1	0.14	4	23	15	38	213.48
9	Thonze ...	7,962	...	...	...	...	2	27	20	47	164.91
10	Zigon ...	6,338	...	...	...	...	2	17	17	34	201.18
11	Letpadan ...	12,160	...	...	1	0.08	4	26	17	43	191.11
12	Gyobingauk ...	7,675	1	0.13	...	...	2	36	32	68	262.55
13	Minhla ...	4,413	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	18	146.34
14	Nattalin ...	5,633	...	...	...	...	3	8	3	11	94.83
15	Svriam ...	15,070	...	...	2	0.13	7	26	26	52	160.00
16	Thongwa ...	8,976	1	0.11	2	0.22	...	23	11	34	123.64
17	Insein ...	20,487	1	0.05	...	...	3	55	52	107	349.67
18	Thamaing ...	5,645	...	...	2	0.35	1	19	15	34	300.88
19	Kamayut ...	7,256	...	...	...	...	2	35	27	62	469.70
20	Thingangyun ...	7,984	...	...	...	...	7	23	25	48	292.68
21	Kanbe ...	6,575	...	...	...	...	2	22	15	37	241.83
22	Prome ...	28,295	3	0.11	...	...	13	160	127	287	294.96
23	Shwedaung ...	8,408	1	0.12	3	0.36	3	24	14	38	160.34
24	Paungde ...	13,479	1	0.07	1	0.07	2	70	41	111	313.56
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
25	Bassein ...	45,662	9	0.20	4	0.09	5	225	168	393	270.29
26	Ngathainggyaung ...	5,380	2	0.37	2	0.37	2	24	15	39	242.24
27	Kyonpyaw ...	5,866	1	0.17	1	0.17	...	19	24	43	221.65
28	Henzada ...	28,542	3	0.11	2	0.07	13	110	120	230	295.25
29	Myanaung ...	9,072	1	0.11	...	...	1	50	53	103	387.22
30	Kyangin ...	6,780	2	0.29	...	...	1	37	29	66	275.00
31	Myaungmya ...	7,773	1	0.13	1	0.13	6	31	26	57	241.53
32	Wakema ...	9,359	1	0.11	...	...	5	52	34	86	285.71
33	Moulmeingyun ...	7,747	...	...	...	...	2	44	37	81	387.56
34	Maubin ...	8,897	1	0.11	1	0.11	2	52	26	78	351.35
35	Yandoon ...	9,925	...	...	...	...	3	48	48	96	308.68
36	Danubyu ...	6,334	1	0.16	...	...	3	27	13	40	193.24
37	Pyapon ...	12,338	1	0.08	2	0.16	4	30	28	58	216.42
38	Kyaiklat ...	10,658	1	0.09	...	...	4	43	35	78	312.00
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
39	Thaton ...	16,851	...	...	...	...	6	50	33	83	153.42
40	Kyaikto ...	6,611	3	0.45	1	0.15	5	19	13	32	160.80
41	Moulmein ...	65,506	13	0.20	10	0.15	17	138	125	263	160.86
42	Kawkareik ...	6,575	...	...	...	...	...	56	52	108	357.62
43	Tavoy ...	29,018	...	...	...	...	12	60	61	121	128.45

STATEMENT VI-B (a).—Supplement to Annual Statement VI-B, 1931—concl'd.

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population Census (1931.)	9 Leprosy.		10 Cancer.		11 Deaths from Childbirth.	12 Deaths under one year.			13 Infant Mortality Rate.
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
TENAS ERIM DIVISION <i>concl'd.</i>											
44	Mergu	20,403	1	0·05	...	...	8	103	51	154	236·56
45	Toungoo	23,223	...	...	3	0·13	3	31	32	63	99·84
46	Shwegyin	5,876	...	...	1	0·17	...	14	14	28	160·00
47	Pyu	7,807	...	...	...	...	2	19	23	42	181·82
MAGWE DIVISION.											
48	Thayctiyo	9,279	6	0·65	1	0·11	6	64	43	107	308·36
49	Allanmye	12,511	...	...	...	...	3	63	41	104	266·67
50	Minbu	6,005	2	0·33	...	...	1	27	21	48	211·45
51	Salin	6,654	...	...	1	0·15	2	35	25	60	335·20
52	Magwe	8,209	3	0·12	...	...	...	42	34	76	281·48
53	Taungdwinmyi	8,339	1	0·12	...	...	...	75	62	137	441·94
54	Yenangyaung	11,098	1	0·09	1	0·09	1	67	59	126	299·29
55	Chauk	12,830	...	...	...	...	2	19	14	33	423·08
56	Pakokku	23,115	7	0·30	...	...	20	141	120	261	339·40
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
57	Mandalay	147,932	34	0·23	14	0·09	76	1,360	1,067	2,427	322·70
58	Maymyo	21,335	1	0·05	3	0·14	3	77	70	147	193·68
59	Myitnge	5,682	...	...	...	...	...	28	17	45	378·15
60	Kyaukse	7,353	...	...	...	...	...	47	62	109	402·21
61	Meiktila	9,195	...	...	...	...	...	71	59	130	380·12
62	Myingyan	25,457	4	0·16	1	0·04	17	205	160	365	385·02
63	Nyaung-u	8,118	4	0·49	...	...	3	25	18	43	186·15
64	Yamethin	9,291	1	0·11	1	0·11	4	61	42	103	302·94
65	Pyinmana	17,656	3	0·17	6	0·34	8	86	80	166	251·52
66	Pyawbwe	6,150	1	0·16	...	...	...	61	35	96	440·37
SAGAING DIVISION.											
67	Shwebo	11,286	...	...	3	0·27	...	106	97	203	328·48
68	Ye-u	3,739	...	...	...	...	...	23	19	42	269·23
69	Sagaing	14,127	...	...	...	...	2	95	73	168	309·96
70	Myinmu	5,072	2	0·39	1	0·20	1	43	31	74	331·84
71	Mônywa	10,800	...	...	...	...	11	118	65	183	422·63
Total of Towns, Burma		1,409,492	174	0·12	116	0·08	435	6,432	5,172	11,604	277·45

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VII.—Deaths registered from Cholera in the

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	6	731	15	...	...	1	7	139	82
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	...	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Sandoway ...	6	1	160	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	2
5	Pegu ...	19	...	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	1	475	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	2	467	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
8	Insein ...	9	...	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Prome ...	14	1	345	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	1	570	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Henzada ...	9	...	472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Myaungmya ...	9	2	517	4	1	2	...	1	1	1
13	Maubin ...	7	4	271	5	...	...	...	...	2	2
14	Pyapôn ...	6	2	327	2	...	1	1	...	2	...
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	1	373	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
16	Amherst ...	10	1	334	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tavoy ...	6	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Mergui ...	6	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Toungoo ...	15	1	531	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	8	...	501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Minbu ...	10	...	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Magwe ...	10	...	428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Pakôkku ...	9	1	621	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	1	306	1	...	...	2	1	1	3
25	Kyauksè ...	5	...	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Meiktila ...	5	...	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Myingyan ...	9	3	450	4	...	...	3	...	...	4
28	Yamèthin ...	12	...	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	...	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Sagaing ...	8	...	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	...	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Burma ...		291	29	11,619	43	2	3	7	9	148	98

Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1931. (Paragraphs 19 and 20.)

5						6			7			8	1
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
45	86	70	17	11	19	265	212	477	0.78	0.71	0.75	1.12	1
...	0.29	2
...	1	...	1	0.02	...	0.01	0.07	3
1	2	1	1	...	1	10	...	10	0.04	...	0.02	0.23	4
...	0.23	5
1	1	1	...	0.00	0.00	0.54	6
1	1	1	2	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.23	7
...	0.28	8
...	1	...	1	0.00	...	0.00	0.64	9
1	1	...	1	0.00	...	0.00	0.75	10
...	0.67	11
1	7	...	7	0.03	...	0.02	0.57	12
...	1	4	1	5	0.02	0.01	0.01	1.14	13
...	2	2	4	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.90	14
...	2	...	2	0.01	...	0.00	0.21	15
1	1	...	1	0.00	...	0.00	0.32	16
...	17
...	18
...	1	...	1	0.00	...	0.00	2.71	19
...	0.33	20
...	0.71	21
...	0.52	22
2	1	1	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	23
1	6	2	8	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.53	24
...	0.93	25
...	0.55	26
3	1	...	...	...	...	5	6	11	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.29	27
...	0.39	28
...	0.11	29
...	0.79	30
...	0.27	31
57	89	71	18	11	21	308	226	534	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.49	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VIII.—Deaths registered from Small-pox in the

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration		4 Village-tracts.		5						
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
ARAKAN DIVISION.												
1	Akyab ...	11	5	731	112	5	2	22	8	12	29	35
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	...	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Sandoway ...	6	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU DIVISION.												
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	5	3	1
5	Pegu ...	19	4	410	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	...	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	...	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Insein ...	9	1	322	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Proine ...	14	...	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.												
10	Bassein ...	15	1	570	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
11	Henzada ...	9	3	472	13	1	...	...	3	11	1	...
12	Myaungmya ...	9	...	517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Maubin ...	7	...	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Pyapôn ...	6	...	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM DIVISION.												
15	Thatôn ...	13	...	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Amherst ...	10	1	334	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
17	Tavoy ...	6	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Mergui ...	6	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Toungoo ...	15	1	531	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
MAGWE DIVISION.												
20	Thayetmyo ...	8	...	501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Minbu ...	10	...	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Magwe ...	10	...	428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Pakôkku ...	9	...	621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
24	Mandalay ...	10	2	306	5	...	1	2	...	2	4	4
25	Kyauksè ...	5	1	249	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
26	Meiktila ...	5	1	298	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
27	Myingyan ...	9	5	450	22	2	3	16	22	21	10	34
28	Yamèthin ...	12	...	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SAGAING DIVISION.												
29	Shwebo ...	10	...	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Sagaing ...	8	6	287	34	3	8	1	39	21	7	...
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	2	351	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total, Burma		291	34	11,619	202	11	14	42	79	76	56	77

Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1931 (Paragraphs 19 and 24.)

August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	6			7		8			9	1
					Total.			Number of these deaths among children.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 1 year.	One and under 10 years.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
45	12	3	15	9	95	102	197	14	52	0.28	0.34	0.31	0.50	1
...	0.03	2
...	0.05	3
1	1	1	...	6	12	8	20	2	4	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.38	4
...	1	...	2	3	5	2	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.17	5
...	0.04	6
...	0.08	7
...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	0.01	0.00	0.10	8
...	0.26	9
...	1	1	4	5	...	3	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	10
4	14	6	20	1	4	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06	11
...	0.01	12
...	0.06	13
...	0.12	14
...	0.10	15
...	1	...	1	...	...	0.00	...	0.00	0.27	16
...	0.01	17
...	18
...	1	1	2	...	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.84	19
...	0.18	20
...	21
...	0.21	22
...	0.12	23
5	1	5	3	6	19	14	33	6	5	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.20	24
...	1	...	1	...	...	0.01	...	0.01	0.08	25
...	1	1	2	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	26
5	...	3	...	...	61	55	116	...	1	0.27	0.23	0.25	0.67	27
...	0.18	28
...	0.15	29
...	1	...	2	3	49	36	85	4	10	0.31	0.20	0.25	0.21	30
...	1	1	1	2	...	1	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.19	31
60	15	12	21	27	258	232	490	29	82	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.18	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. IX.—Deaths registered from Fevers in the

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		5					
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	11	731	441	387	338	552	348	281	740
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	6	265	265	223	176	195	178	145	99
3	Sandoway ...	6	6	160	160	94	81	62	110	84	82
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	22	29	23	26	30	28
5	Pegu ...	19	19	410	410	181	127	167	113	106	217
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	16	475	475	240	119	187	137	101	270
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	9	467	467	88	66	66	105	130	195
8	Insein ...	9	9	322	322	135	150	137	103	110	167
9	Prome ...	14	14	345	345	431	236	167	102	167	178
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	15	570	551	308	209	198	171	196	119
11	Henzada ...	9	9	472	472	197	142	128	147	115	154
12	Myaungmya ...	9	9	517	517	111	86	113	88	68	50
13	Maubin ...	7	7	271	271	118	79	38	62	58	53
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	327	314	121	80	88	81	69	184
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	13	373	373	187	141	103	127	100	91
16	Amherst ...	10	10	334	334	123	97	124	91	114	107
17	Tavoy ...	6	6	170	170	162	140	115	175	136	264
18	Mergui ...	6	6	139	139	85	71	55	107	110	130
19	Toungoo ...	15	15	531	531	245	187	123	146	198	158
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	8	8	501	370	166	93	304	57	34	216
21	Minbu ...	10	10	351	324	490	233	281	277	151	135
22	Magwe ...	10	10	428	349	345	220	210	257	216	281
23	Pakôkku ...	9	9	621	621	419	348	412	560	382	403
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	10	306	261	224	207	208	210	197	224
25	Kyauksè ...	5	5	249	249	165	120	164	122	124	101
26	Meiktila ...	5	5	298	47	169	110	114	210	123	98
27	Myingyan ...	9	9	450	349	84	67	65	110	73	47
28	Yamèthin ...	12	11	347	333	284	260	246	292	221	134
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	10	550	550	627	423	465	462	369	371
30	Sagaing ...	8	8	287	239	156	150	162	161	155	133
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	8	351	351	296	225	311	432	259	345
Total, Burma		291	290	11,619	10,601	6,883	5,010	5,583	5,567	4,622	5,774

Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1931. (Paragraphs 19 and 32.)

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	6			7			8	1
							Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
							Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	672	742	935	579	512	632	3,441	3,277	6,718	10·16	11·04	10·57	12·22	1
	351	227	148	179	127	88	1,019	1,117	2,136	9·46	9·92	9·70	6·56	2
	171	113	93	116	87	135	597	631	1,228	9·30	9·70	9·50	10·24	3
	22	17	17	21	23	18	210	66	276	0·77	0·51	0·69	1·23	4
	190	188	218	146	143	171	1,168	799	1,967	4·60	3·39	4·01	5·42	5
	248	233	319	209	235	295	1,352	1,241	2,593	5·35	4·85	5·10	7·73	6
	153	114	112	201	129	113	846	626	1,472	3·86	3·30	3·60	4·22	7
	210	124	174	123	116	107	949	707	1,656	5·41	4·53	5·00	6·60	8
	401	451	229	281	212	458	1,759	1,554	3,313	8·66	7·49	8·07	10·76	9
	246	217	282	301	242	251	1,439	1,301	2,740	4·93	4·66	4·80	5·74	10
	189	221	227	161	194	311	1,138	1,048	2,186	3·75	3·39	3·56	5·06	11
	112	75	209	110	92	414	871	657	1,528	3·70	3·14	3·44	3·66	12
	107	109	62	104	90	66	521	425	946	2·76	2·33	2·55	2·65	13
	128	119	118	142	152	208	831	659	1,490	4·63	4·26	4·46	5·05	14
	279	175	90	183	199	159	1,023	811	1,834	3·72	3·15	3·44	5·45	15
	161	101	164	162	117	148	864	645	1,509	3·19	2·63	2·92	3·63	16
	149	188	239	130	128	315	1,088	1,053	2,141	11·74	12·06	11·90	14·51	17
	112	137	109	177	112	152	736	621	1,357	8·63	8·09	8·38	11·43	18
	300	269	204	180	356	211	1,419	1,158	2,577	6·45	5·55	6·01	7·62	19
	37	73	191	66	86	309	828	804	1,632	6·11	5·80	5·95	12·14	20
	238	226	213	378	307	300	1,586	1,643	3,229	11·61	11·63	11·62	14·00	21
	177	174	174	342	169	245	1,432	1,378	2,810	5·71	5·54	5·62	4·59	22
	505	493	476	537	498	490	2,804	2,719	5,523	11·63	10·54	11·06	11·07	23
	173	161	220	204	394	353	1,529	1,246	2,775	7·97	6·93	7·47	7·67	24
	173	118	80	189	315	235	978	928	1,906	13·06	12·14	12·60	12·85	25
	195	162	106	196	180	159	1,001	821	1,822	6·80	5·04	5·88	4·18	26
	122	77	51	101	86	90	531	442	973	2·32	1·81	2·06	3·28	27
	235	218	319	277	186	263	1,560	1,375	2,935	8·03	7·00	7·51	7·53	28
	447	467	425	528	723	691	3,027	2,971	5,998	14·13	12·77	13·42	12·67	29
	100	115	129	178	174	213	956	870	1,826	5·98	4·94	5·44	5·83	30
	292	291	266	502	500	482	2,124	2,077	4,201	11·90	10·14	10·96	9·55	31
	6,895	6,395	6,599	7,003	6,884	8,082	39,627	35,670	75,297	6·41	6·03	6·22	7·16	

ANNUAL STATEMENT No. X.—Deaths registered from Dysentery and Diarrhœa

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	11	731	91	12	15	14	28	16	29
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	6	265	28	11	10	25	6	15	25
3	Sandoway ...	6	4	160	47	3	7	10	10	10	19
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	52	40	37	42	48	91
5	Pegu ...	19	14	410	36	7	2	7	5	5	17
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	16	475	187	10	8	11	12	26	39
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	9	467	101	9	8	5	18	15	18
8	Insein ...	9	9	322	94	7	8	6	3	9	18
9	Prome ...	14	12	345	55	11	...	6	4	10	21
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	10	570	134	14	9	8	11	10	16
11	Henzada ...	9	9	472	179	4	11	3	8	15	34
12	Myaungmya ...	9	9	517	89	20	15	15	12	16	12
13	Maubin ...	7	7	271	47	12	7	6	2	3	13
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	327	34	21	5	3	3	3	22
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	10	373	83	9	7	6	16	9	19
16	Amherst ...	10	10	334	122	24	14	14	14	22	21
17	Tavoy ...	6	6	170	55	5	8	4	9	3	24
18	Mergui ...	6	5	139	53	6	8	6	5	11	9
19	Toungoo ...	15	12	531	33	8	5	9	12	12	11
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	8	7	501	9	3	3	2	3	7	10
21	Minbu ...	10	10	351	45	9	3	9	7	7	14
22	Magwe ...	10	9	428	26	4	2	10	7	4	6
23	Pakôkku ...	9	9	621	238	10	9	14	40	22	55
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	9	306	35	23	23	22	43	36	68
25	Kyauksè ...	5	4	249	10	...	1	1	5	...	2
26	Meiktila ...	5	5	298	117	13	7	10	28	24	8
27	Myingyan ...	9	8	450	56	22	8	6	6	3	12
28	Yamèthin ...	12	10	347	33	3	2	3	6	6	8
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	10	550	66	13	3	3	11	11	31
30	Sagaing ...	8	8	287	55	4	5	3	12	5	10
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	8	351	115	18	15	13	23	30	45
Total, Burma ...		291	263	11,619	2,274	367	268	291	411	413	727

in the Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1931. (Paragraphs 19 and 35

						6			7			8	1
						Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
19	35	37	14	13	64	181	115	296	0·53	0·39	0·47	0·87	1
31	29	7	4	3	5	92	79	171	0·85	0·70	0·78	0·44	2
52	42	18	3	5	3	86	96	182	1·34	1·48	1·41	0·46	3
91	51	50	54	42	46	358	286	644	1·32	2·21	1·61	3·03	4
21	13	5	10	8	8	62	46	108	0·24	0·19	0·22	0·36	5
55	53	50	23	15	23	183	142	325	0·72	0·56	0·64	0·83	6
24	11	13	4	3	8	89	47	136	0·41	0·25	0·33	0·53	7
37	23	13	2	8	7	73	68	141	0·42	0·44	0·43	0·70	8
30	25	23	6	4	9	96	53	149	0·47	0·26	0·36	1·05	9
30	23	18	19	8	20	105	81	186	0·36	0·29	0·33	0·92	10
30	39	25	16	7	4	112	84	196	0·37	0·27	0·32	0·83	11
16	13	7	7	5	41	105	74	179	0·45	0·35	0·40	0·93	12
32	34	10	6	1	6	77	55	132	0·41	0·30	0·36	0·55	13
27	19	11	11	11	35	86	85	171	0·48	0·55	0·51	0·97	14
44	30	16	13	13	8	112	78	190	0·41	0·30	0·36	0·80	15
36	29	34	24	16	20	146	122	268	0·54	0·50	0·52	0·92	16
10	10	13	7	4	6	49	54	103	0·53	0·62	0·57	0·94	17
15	7	2	19	6	11	56	49	105	0·66	0·64	0·65	1·06	18
15	19	4	8	16	8	72	55	127	0·33	0·26	0·30	5·15	19
2	2	8	1	3	1	23	22	45	0·17	0·16	0·16	0·43	20
52	23	18	10	5	14	97	74	171	0·71	0·52	0·62	0·65	21
5	9	15	6	18	9	52	43	95	0·21	0·17	0·19	0·44	22
69	36	48	36	45	30	210	204	414	0·87	0·79	0·83	0·98	23
49	44	43	38	42	36	260	207	467	1·36	1·15	1·26	1·51	24
2	...	...	2	2	2	7	10	17	0·09	0·13	0·11	0·37	25
17	18	21	18	8	9	99	82	181	0·67	0·50	0·58	0·68	26
21	16	11	16	5	7	78	55	133	0·34	0·23	0·28	0·43	27
11	19	15	10	6	6	50	45	95	0·26	0·23	0·24	0·39	28
48	32	8	11	16	12	94	105	199	0·44	0·45	0·45	0·63	29
6	7	9	9	13	5	50	38	88	0·31	0·22	0·26	0·40	30
50	44	26	29	33	12	173	165	338	0·97	0·81	0·88	0·53	31
947	755	578	436	384	475	3,333	2,719	6,052	0·54	0·46	0·50	0·79	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. XI.—Deaths registered from Respiratory Diseases in

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	11	731	78	32	19	36	25	22	48
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	4	265	6	3	2	3	3	7	3
3	Sandoway ...	6	4	160	24	3	...	4	1	1	1
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	211	197	192	234	243	335
5	Pegu ...	19	15	410	29	18	13	4	8	10	20
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	15	475	74	26	16	19	27	12	25
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	9	467	77	13	6	8	9	12	15
8	Insein ...	9	8	322	13	7	7	7	7	6	15
9	Prome ...	14	9	345	88	154	50	44	28	36	62
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	8	570	76	42	23	50	44	42	40
11	Henzada ...	9	9	472	58	26	13	22	16	16	20
12	Myaungmya ...	9	9	517	15	22	22	12	11	16	16
13	Maubin ...	7	7	271	34	6	15	10	14	5	8
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	327	16	16	5	16	10	11	13
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	13	373	69	8	7	8	6	6	8
16	Amherst ...	10	10	334	159	42	42	38	31	34	47
17	Tavoy ...	6	4	170	45	12	10	5	8	6	13
18	Mergui ...	6	4	139	34	5	4	11	7	14	14
19	Toungoo ...	15	8	531	13	9	10	23	11	13	19
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetnyo ...	8	3	501	8	13	6	5	11	3	8
21	Minbu ...	10	8	351	35	13	5	5	11	7	13
22	Magwe ...	10	7	428	10	11	8	18	7	19	12
23	Pakôkku ...	9	8	621	34	28	28	22	30	22	28
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	7	306	14	92	112	110	139	116	117
25	Kyauksè ...	5	4	249	18	1	...	...	5	1	1
26	Meiktila ...	5	5	298	14	12	6	6	8	7	4
27	Myingyan ...	9	5	450	8	30	22	24	27	28	36
28	Yamèthin ...	12	5	347	5	16	18	29	22	14	10
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	8	550	27	17	11	10	12	12	15
30	Sagaing ...	8	5	287	6	1	4	10	8	10	7
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	8	351	179	117	128	96	64	52	72
	Total ...	291	227	11,619	1,267	1,006	809	847	844	803	1,045

the Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1931. (Paragraphs 19 and 36.)

5						6			7			8	1
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
35	58	50	72	56	114	339	228	567	1.00	0.77	0.89	1.00	1
1	1	...	2	...	...	13	12	25	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.14	2
4	6	1	6	6	4	26	11	37	0.40	0.17	0.29	0.32	3
284	249	248	282	240	213	1,899	1,029	2,928	7.01	7.96	7.31	9.41	4
34	26	20	17	15	22	126	81	207	0.50	0.34	0.42	0.50	5
21	34	44	37	21	24	181	125	306	0.72	0.49	0.60	0.60	6
20	7	17	9	17	8	83	58	141	0.38	0.31	0.34	0.48	7
19	13	5	24	8	11	84	45	129	0.48	0.29	0.39	0.58	8
71	162	86	107	76	87	565	397	963	2.79	1.91	2.35	0.97	9
47	42	47	44	46	52	289	230	519	0.99	0.82	0.91	1.14	10
31	23	25	21	32	37	164	118	282	0.54	0.38	0.46	0.64	11
16	7	10	14	12	14	103	69	172	0.44	0.33	0.39	0.63	12
15	16	13	30	25	21	98	80	178	0.52	0.44	0.48	0.66	13
16	18	15	25	7	13	93	72	165	0.52	0.47	0.49	0.71	14
17	14	9	14	14	19	77	53	130	0.28	0.21	0.24	0.60	15
64	34	75	63	56	57	325	258	583	1.20	1.05	1.13	1.40	16
8	7	14	4	5	15	73	34	107	0.79	0.39	0.59	0.88	17
19	8	7	17	6	9	71	50	121	0.83	0.65	0.75	0.88	18
17	18	18	9	12	13	105	67	172	0.48	0.32	0.40	5.14	19
4	6	6	11	18	23	63	51	114	0.46	0.37	0.42	0.32	20
15	13	12	11	9	2	61	55	116	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.47	21
9	19	24	24	17	16	88	96	184	0.35	0.39	0.37	0.72	22
23	21	25	24	24	18	158	135	293	0.66	0.52	0.59	0.71	23
101	117	109	119	159	129	820	600	1,420	4.28	3.34	3.82	4.25	24
1	1	...	4	6	10	16	14	30	0.21	0.18	0.20	0.38	25
7	1	8	10	19	11	59	40	99	0.40	0.25	0.32	0.45	26
33	21	20	13	19	25	173	125	298	0.76	0.51	0.63	0.63	27
20	17	12	9	14	23	124	80	204	0.64	0.41	0.52	0.60	28
11	8	12	11	15	16	83	67	150	0.39	0.29	0.34	0.58	29
5	3	5	12	11	23	60	39	99	0.38	0.22	0.29	0.25	30
106	119	135	142	130	116	700	577	1,277	3.92	2.82	3.33	0.51	31
1,074	1,089	1,072	1,187	1,095	1,145	7,120	4,896	12,016	1.15	0.83	0.99	1.06	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. XII.—Deaths registered from Plague in the

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	...	731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	...	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Sadoway ...	6	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	1
5	Pegu ...	19	2	410	2	15	6	3	...	...	...
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	10	475	10	56	42	9	11	1	...
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	1	467	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
8	Insein ...	9	1	322	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
9	Prome ...	14	5	345	5	61	101	15	1	...	...
IRRAWADDY DIVISION											
10	Bassein ...	15	4	570	4	2	4	1	2	8	1
11	Henzada ...	9	2	472	2	9	37	24	7	1	...
12	Myaungmya ...	9	...	517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Maubin ...	7	1	271	1	...	...	4	2	...	4
14	Pyapôn ...	6	...	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	4	373	11	15	7	3	10	...	6
16	Amberst ...	10	2	334	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tavoy ...	6	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Mergui ...	6	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Toungoo ...	15	5	531	5	15	13	9	...	...	...
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	8	3	501	3	22	6	2	...	...	...
21	Minbu ...	10	1	351	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Magwe ...	10	7	428	12	15	16	1	...	...	...
23	Pakkôku ...	9	2	621	4	8	3	13	1	...	...
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	2	306	2	2	11	16	2	...	...
25	Kyauksè ...	5	...	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Meiktila ...	5	4	298	40	23	28	22	4	...	...
27	Myingyan ...	9	6	450	23	43	47	16	5	...	...
28	Yamèthin ...	12	2	347	5	18	9	7	2	...	...
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	...	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Sagaing ...	8	7	287	14	11	21	10	4	...	...
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	5	351	22	52	70	14	...	...	...
	Total ...	291	77	11,619	172	368	422	171	53	12	12

Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1931. (Paragraphs 19 and 28).


5						6			7			8	
July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
2	1	2	1	1	1	13	1	14	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.47	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	24	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.17	5
11	21	14	6	1	37	125	84	209	0.49	0.33	0.41	0.46	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.01	...	0.00	0.21	8
...	3	4	3	2	6	107	89	196	0.53	0.43	0.48	0.62	9
4	2	5	1	...	5	22	13	35	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.36	10
4	2	2	...	...	11	49	48	97	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.27	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.17	12
1	1	1	...	...	3	8	8	16	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.14	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	14
1	19	4	1	1	4	42	29	71	0.15	0.11	0.13	0.22	15
...	10	7	...	...	...	10	7	17	0.04	0.03	0.03	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	1	...	...	...	8	31	15	46	0.14	0.07	0.11	0.80	19
...	4	1	1	...	25	32	29	61	0.24	0.21	0.22	0.24	20
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	0.01	...	0.00	0.22	21
...	...	...	5	25	57	84	35	119	0.33	0.14	0.24	0.26	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	25	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.20	23
...	...	...	...	4	13	28	20	48	0.15	0.11	0.13	1.54	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.31	25
...	3	2	10	2	27	64	57	121	0.43	0.35	0.39	0.67	26
28	19	15	14	26	7	101	119	220	0.44	0.49	0.47	0.45	27
...	...	...	...	...	1	14	23	37	0.07	0.12	0.09	0.30	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.14	29
5	7	2	4	9	5	38	40	78	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.36	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	65	71	136	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.26	31
56	93	59	46	71	211	860	714	1,574	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.28	


ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VI (a) (Provincial), showing Births, Birth-rate and Infantile Mortality Statistics of Towns having a population of 10,000 or over for the year 1931.


1 No.	2 Towns.	3 Popula- tion.	4 Births.			5 Birth- rate.	6 Deaths under one year.			7 Infantile mortality rate.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Akyab ...	38,094	389	324	713	18·72	105	85	190	269·92	262·35	266·48
2	Rangoon ...	400,415	4,329	4,232	8,561	21·38	1,284	1,097	2,381	296·60	259·22	278·12
3	Pegu ...	21,712	441	378	819	37·72	134	88	222	303·85	232·80	271·06
4	Letpadan ...	12,160	117	108	225	18·50	26	17	43	222·22	157·41	191·11
5	Syriam ...	15,070	166	159	325	21·57	26	26	52	156·63	163·52	160·00
6	Insein ...	20,487	152	154	306	14·94	55	52	107	361·84	337·66	349·67
7	Prome ...	28,295	516	457	973	34·39	160	127	287	310·08	277·90	294·96
8	Paungde ...	13,479	191	163	354	26·26	70	41	111	366·49	251·53	313·56
9	Bassein ...	45,662	789	665	1,454	31·84	225	168	393	285·17	252·63	270·29
10	Henzada ...	28,542	390	389	779	27·29	110	120	230	282·05	308·48	295·25
11	Pyapôn ...	12,338	118	150	268	21·72	30	28	58	254·24	186·67	216·42
12	Kyaiklat ...	10,658	134	116	250	23·46	43	35	78	320·90	301·72	312·00
13	Thatôn ...	16,851	284	257	541	32·10	50	33	83	176·06	128·40	153·42
14	Moulmein ...	65,506	848	787	1,635	24·96	138	125	263	162·74	158·83	160·86
15	Tavoy ...	29,018	464	478	942	32·46	60	61	121	129·31	127·62	128·45
16	Mergui ...	20,405	365	286	651	31·90	103	51	154	282·19	178·32	236·56
17	Toungoo ...	23,223	332	299	631	27·17	31	32	63	93·37	107·02	99·84
18	Allanmyo ...	12,511	200	190	390	31·17	63	41	104	315·00	215·79	266·67
19	Yenangyaung	11,098	196	225	421	37·93	67	59	126	341·84	262·22	299·29
20	Chauk ...	12,830	42	36	78	6·08	19	14	33	452·38	388·89	423·08
21	Pakôkku ...	23,115	377	392	769	33·27	141	120	261	374·01	306·12	339·40
22	Mandalay ...	147,932	3,986	3,535	7,521	50·84	1,360	1,067	2,427	341·19	301·84	322·70
23	Maymyo ...	21,335	404	355	759	35·58	77	70	147	190·59	197·18	193·68
24	Myingyan ...	25,457	484	464	948	37·24	205	160	365	423·55	344·83	385·02
25	Pyinmana ...	17,656	320	340	660	37·38	86	80	166	268·75	235·29	251·52
26	Shwebo ...	11,286	309	309	618	54·76	106	97	203	343·04	313·92	328·48
27	Sagaing ...	14,127	277	265	542	38·37	95	73	168	342·96	275·47	309·96
28	Mônnya ...	10,800	236	197	433	40·09	118	65	183	500·00	329·95	422·63

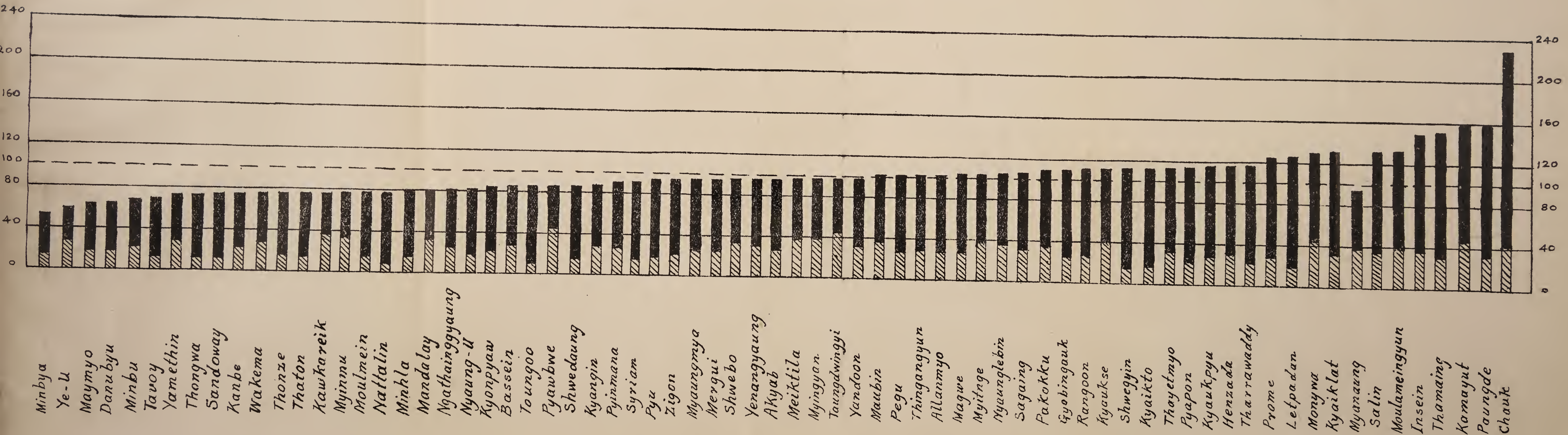
(CHART No. I)

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 100 BIRTHS IN TOWNS IN 1931

INFANT DEATHS 

OTHER DEATHS 

TOTAL DEATHS 

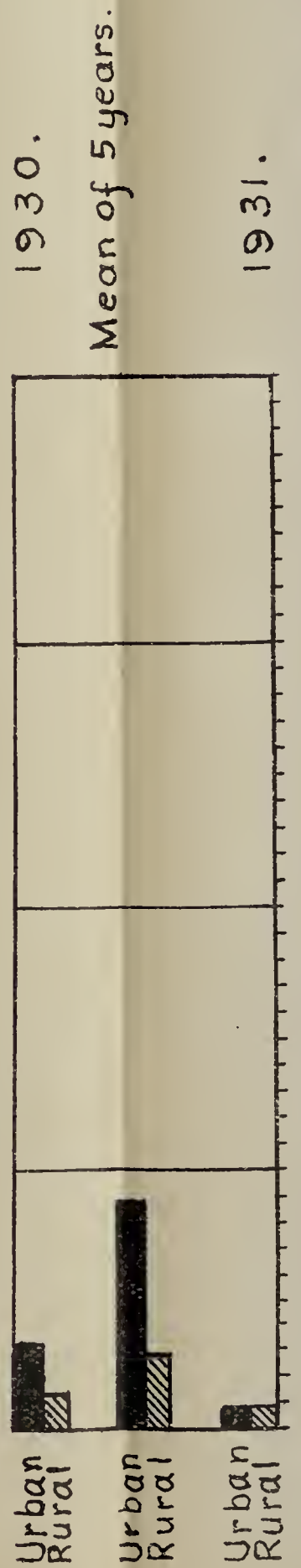
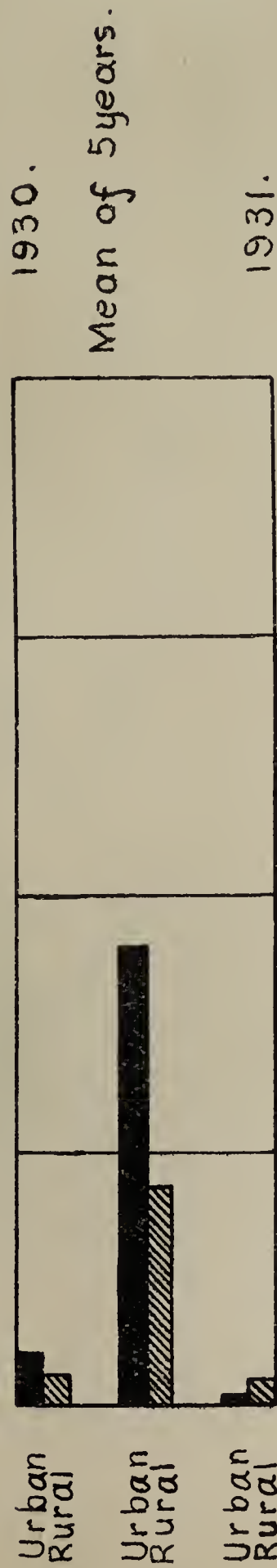
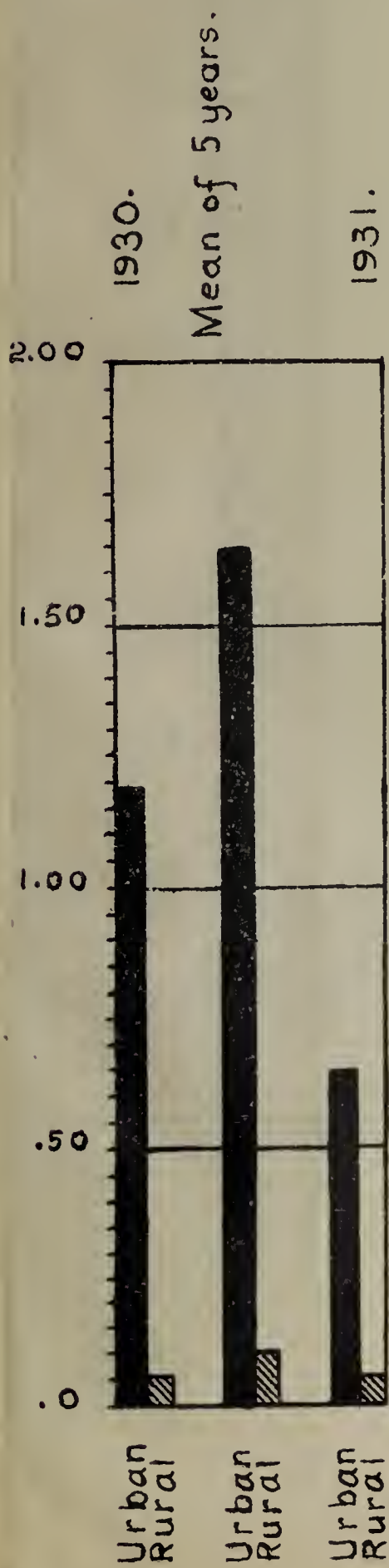


DEATH-RATE IN BURMA FROM

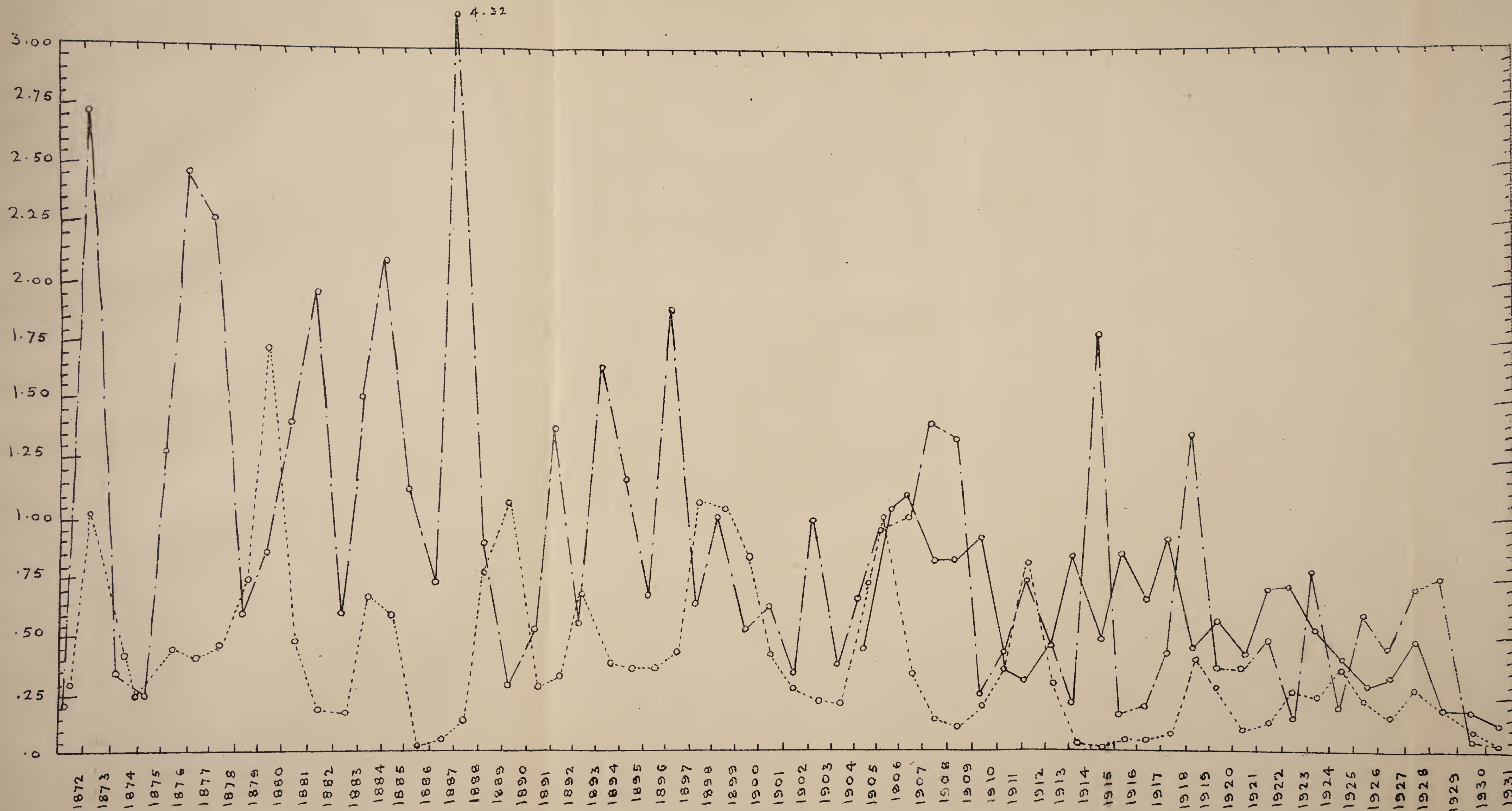
PLAGUE.

CHOLERA.

SMALL POX.






DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN BURMA.

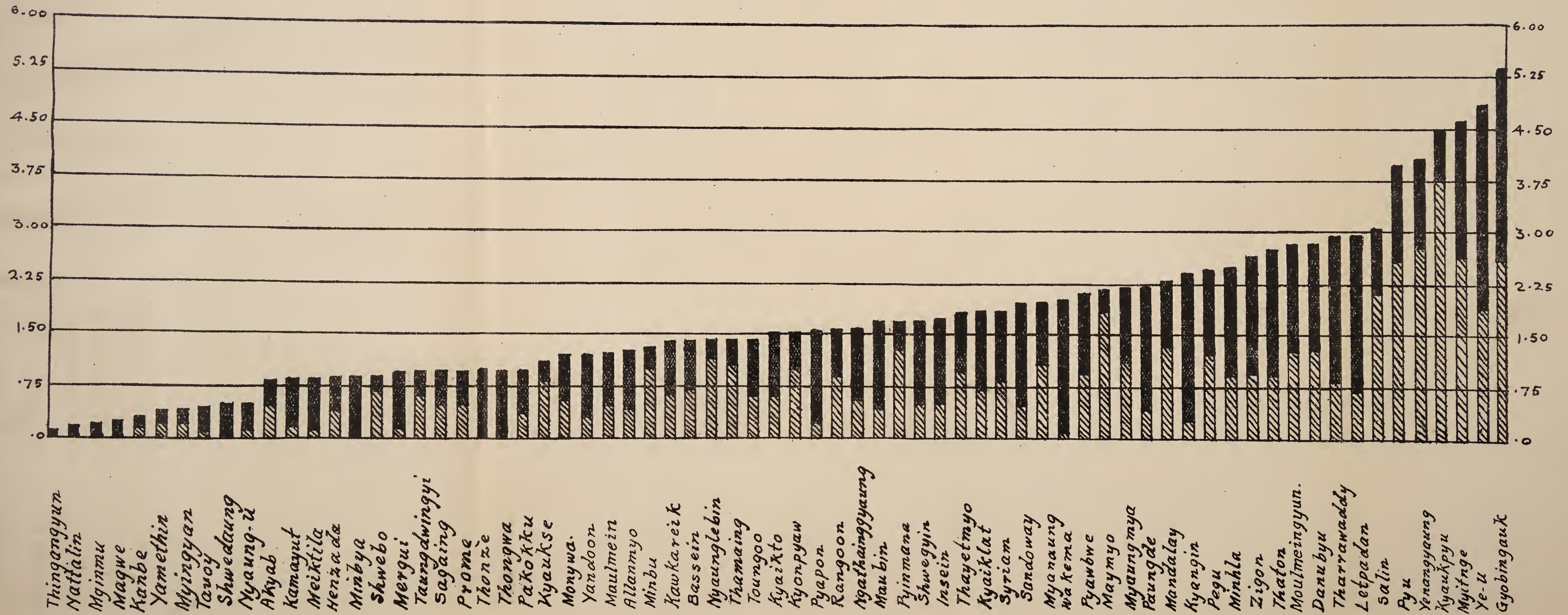


References.

- Cholera death rate thus. ————○———○
- Small Fox " " " ○·····○
- Plague " " " ○————○

(CHART No. IV)

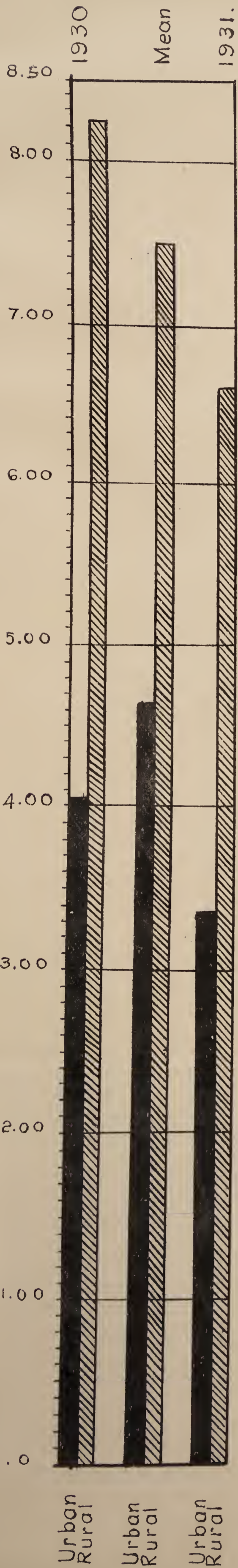
DYSENTERY THUS 
DIARRHOEA " 
TOTAL " 



DEATH-RATE IN BURMA FORM

FEVERS.

Mean of 5 years.



RESPIRATORY DISEASES

Mean of 5 years.



DYSENTERY & DIARRHOEA

Mean of 5 years.



REGISTRATION MAP OF BURMA.

REFERENCES.

1. Regular Registration areas in clear.
2. Backward areas shaded.



